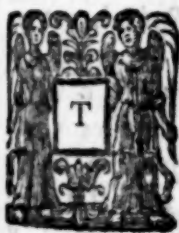


THE  
LONDON MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1736.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the *last Session* of PARLIAMENT, *continued from Page 347.*



HE Answer to the Arguments for the Amendment offered to the Motion for an Address in the House of Lords was in Substance as follows, viz.

Whatever the ancient Custom may have been, my Lords, with relation to the appointing a Day to take his Majesty's Speech into Consideration, it is certain this Custom has been long laid aside; for it must be granted that not only for a great many Years, but even for a great many Reigns, the Custom and Usage of this House has always been to take his Majesty's Speech immediately into our Consideration, and to order an Address by way of Return there-  
to. This, I say, my Lords, has been the uninterrupted Custom for many Reigns, and now to deviate from that Custom, or to reassume an old obsolete Custom upon the present Occasion, would certainly look as if we disapproved of some of the Measures lately taken by his Majesty,

and would be in some Manner offering a Sort of Indignity to him; which I am persuaded no one of your Lordships has the least Inclination to offer; and for this Reason I hope, neither the noble Lord who proposed it, nor any other of your Lordships will insist upon the Question for appointing a Day to take his Majesty's Speech into Consideration.

If there were any Thing very dark and intricate in his Majesty's Speech; or in the Motion now made to you for an Address: If any Thing in the Address could be of any great Consequence, or have any great Effect upon your future Proceedings, there might be some Reason for our taking some Time to consider his Majesty's Speech, as well as the Address proposed to be made upon the present Occasion; but, in my Opinion, and, I believe, in the Opinion of most Lords of this House, there is not the least Obscurity or Ambiguity in any Part of his Majesty's Speech; or of the Motion now made to us; and as no Expression we can put into the Address, nor any Compliment we

may make upon such an Occasion can have the least Influence upon any of our future Proceedings; therefore we have the less Reason to be so mighty cautious of what we shall say upon the present Occasion.

That Peace is more desirable than War, is what, I believe, will be granted by every one of your Lordships; and it will, I believe, likewise be granted, that the Balance of Power in *Europe* was lately in great Danger of being over-turned, and that this Nation was lately in the most imminent Danger of being involved in a bloody and expensive War. The restoring of the Peace of *Europe*, the preserving and re-establishing the Balance of Power, and the preventing this Nation's being involved in a War, are Effects which all Mankind must acknowledge to be happy, and they are Effects which have been lately some Way or another brought about: For my own Part, I am convinced they are the Effects of the extraordinary Supplies of late Years granted by the Parliament of this Kingdom, and I shall continue to think so till I see it demonstrated that they have proceeded from some other Cause. The adding of 6 or 7000 Men to our Land Forces, was not in itself, 'tis true, of any great Consequence to *France*, or to any other Power of *Europe*; but the making of that Addition, and our contracting with the King of *Denmark* for some of his Troops, shewed that we were in earnest, and that we were resolved to enter into the War for supporting the Balance of Power in *Europe*, as soon as we should observe that either of the Parties had any Views which were inconsistent with the Preservation of that Balance; in which Case we could, and we certainly would have entered into the War with a Body of 70,000 Men, or perhaps 170,000 in case of Necessity. This, my Lords, *France* very well knew, and this per-

haps made them give up some of those Pretensions they had at first seriously at Heart, or at least prevented their having any Pretensions seriously at Heart, which were inconsistent with that they saw us preparing to support and defend.

Altho' none of our Squadrons appeared either in the *Mediterranean* or the *Baltick*, yet, my Lords, I am firmly persuaded, that our fitting out and preparing powerful Squadrons, and our having them ready to sail either to the *Mediterranean* or the *Baltick* as we should find Occasion, not only set Limits to the Designs of *France* and her Allies in *Italy*; but actually laid them under a Necessity of departing from that Scheme relating to the Partition of *Italy*, which they had formed to themselves at the Beginning of the War: And as to the Affair of *Poland*, tho' we did not send a Ship into the *Baltick*, yet we know it was publicly reported, that our having fitted out such a powerful Squadron, prevented the *French* from sending their *Brest* Squadron to the Relief of *Dantzick*; so that if there was any Truth in that Report, it may be properly enough said, that our Squadrons made them give up the Affair of *Poland*.

With respect, my Lords, to the Treaty of Peace that has been concluded, I shall not pretend to determine by what Means, or by whose Endeavours it has been brought about; but I cannot think it a Peace of so dangerous Consequence as some are pleased to represent: The whole Dominions of *Lorain* are, 'tis true, to be annexed to the Crown of *France* for ever; but it cannot be said that *France* thereby gets any Addition of Power, for did she not formerly take Possession of all those Dominions whenever she pleased? so that tho' *France* by this Treaty of Peace acquires a new Right or Title, yet it cannot be said that she acquires any new or additional Power: But as this



is an Affair quite foreign to our present Purpose, I shall only add, that I am convinced there is not a Lord in this House who imagined four Months since, that it was possible for the Emperor to have made so good a Peace, unless the Maritime Powers had actually engaged in the War, and had thereby enabled him to force the French and their Allies to agree to reasonable Terms. Yet, my Lords, we find this extraordinary Event has been some way or other brought about, without engaging either of the Maritime Powers in the War; and, in my Opinion, this Event, extraordinary as it is, is entirely owing to the Wisdom of his Majesty's Conduct, and the good Harmony, which has always subsisted between him and his Parliament; which Harmony, if it be continued, will certainly establish and preserve that Peace which has been brought about, and will at last make this a happy and a flourishing Kingdom; therefore, I hope, your Lordships will agree to the Motion that has been made you, without any Amendment or Alteration.

The Reply was to this Effect, *viz.*

My Lords, 'Tho' the Custom of appointing a Day for taking his Majesty's Speech into Consideration had been laid aside for a much longer Time than really it has, yet as it was a good and a decent Custom, it ought to be reassumed; and our reassuming an ancient Usage, which all the World must allow to be a good one, can never look like a Disapprobation of any of his Majesty's Measures, much less can it be looked on as offering any Indignity to him: But, my Lords, when we hear such an Argument made use of, when we hear it said that our reassuming the ancient Dignity of this House, will be offering a sort of Indignity to his Majesty, it ought to make us cautious of ever neglecting or suspending

any of those Forms or Customs which have been established by our Ancestors for regulating the Proceedings of this House; and this I hope your Lordships will take particular Notice of upon some future Occasion; for if we be every Session or every Parliament giving up and never reassuming, we shall at last have neither Decency nor Solemnity left in any of our Proceedings.

As I have had no Time to consider either the Speech or Motion, I cannot pretend to determine whether or no there be any Thing dark or intricate in either; but the easiest and the most plain Speech that was ever composed, to a Man who has not considered it, must be the same as if it were dark and intricate; neither the one nor the other can be understood, and no Man who regards his Character will give an Answer, or agree to what he does not understand. If there be nothing dark or intricate either in the Speech or Motion, the less Time will be necessary to consider them; but let both be as clear and intelligible as possible, it is reasonable that those Lords who heard nothing of the Speech till they heard it in this House, should have some Time to consider it, before they be desired to give their Consent to any Answer that can be made to it.

With respect to the Consequences of what we may happen to insert in our Address, or the Effect it may have upon our future Proceedings, considering how precipitately we are like to agree upon an Address, I could almost wish it were a Thing of as little Importance as it has been represented; but, my Lords, while this House preserves its Honour and Dignity, while this Nation preserves its Freedom, the Address of this House will always be of great Consequence, and will have a great Effect, not only upon our own future Proceedings, but upon all the Affairs of the Nation; nay, upon all the Af-

fairs of *Europe* in general. We are not indeed, under any absolute Necessity of conforming in our future Proceedings to every Thing contained in our Address of Thanks for his Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne; but still it must be granted that what we say in our Address, has an Effect upon our future Proceedings, and has been often made use of as an Argument against our agreeing to Propositions afterwards made, because of their being repugnant to what we had said in our Address.

We all know, my Lords, that the Compliments made to his Majesty upon any such Occasion, are generally understood to be Compliments made to his Ministers; and if in this Session we should enter upon an Inquiry into the Conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, and should from thence discover that they had shewn no Concern for the Balance of Power, that their Negligence or their Blunders had been the Occasion of the late War, and that both the Security and the Commerce of these Kingdoms had been thereby brought into the utmost Danger; I must beg of your Lordships to consider how inconsistent it would look for this House to come to any such Resolutions, after having at the Beginning of the Session agreed to the second Paragraph of the Motion now before you: And upon such an Occasion would not this apparent Inconsistency be made use of as an Argument, would it not be a prevailing Argument against your coming to any such Resolutions?

But this is not all; The Address of this House, as long as we preserve any Character of Respect in the Nation, will always have a great Effect upon the Minds of the People, and will in some Measure influence the Proceedings of the other House: Nay, my Lords, it will have an Effect upon the Conduct of all the Princes of *Europe*, and may induce them to come into such Measures as

may be highly prejudicial to the Interest of this Nation, and such as cannot be recalled or remedied by any future Resolution of this House. With Respect to our Conduct in the Interval of Parliament, foreign Powers may perhaps look upon it as the Conduct of our Ministers, and not of the Nation; and for that Reason they may suspend entering into any Measures, or coming to any Resolutions to our Prejudice, till the Meeting of the next Session of Parliament; but if they then see the two Houses of Parliament complimenting his Majesty's Ministers, and approving of all they have done, they will then begin to look upon our past Conduct, as the Conduct of the Nation, and will immediately take their Measures or their Resolutions accordingly. We have it, 'tis true, in our Power to depart from our Address by a future Resolution; but after the Resolutions of foreign States are taken, after they have concerted their Measures, we cannot make them depart from such Measures or Resolutions by any future Resolutions of ours; and thus by an ill-timed Compliment to his Majesty, or rather to his Ministers, we may involve our Country in great Difficulties, and bring it to the utmost Distress.

Peace, my Lords, is certainly a most desirable Thing, but it is not always more desirable than War: If at the End of *K. William's* Reign we had thought a Peace at any rate more desirable than War, not only this Nation, but perhaps the greatest Part of *Europe*, would long before now have been Slaves to *France*: We ought not therefore to be so extremely busy with our Congratulations upon the pleasing Prospect of approaching Tranquillity: We ought first to examine what Sort of a Tranquillity we are like to have, and what the Consequence of it may be: I shall readily agree with the noble Lord,



Lord, that the Balance of Power was lately in great Danger; I shall likewise agree that this Nation was lately in great Danger of being involved in a bloody and expensive War; but I cannot agree with his Lordship in thinking, that in either Case the Danger is quite over. On the contrary, I think the Balance of Power is brought into more Danger by the Peace, than it was by the War; because if the War had continued, it was in our Power to have recovered it from that Danger whenever we had a Mind; but it will not be in our Power whenever we have a Mind, to take *Lorraine* from *France*, or to get the Emperor, *Poland*, and *Muscovy* to join with us in that Undertaking; and as *France* was before an Over-match for any Power in *Europe*, the Addition of any Thing, even the smallest Village, to that Crown, is a Step towards overturning the Balance of Power; but the Addition of such a populous and fertile Province as the Dukedom of *Lorraine* is certainly a most wonderful Stride.

I am surprised to hear it said, that *France* acquires no new or additional Strength by the Surrender of *Lorraine*. 'Tis true, she generally took Possession of it at the Beginning of a War; but as that Country was generally rendered desolate by the War, she could reap little Benefit by it during the Continuance of the War; and upon a Peace she was always obliged to restore it: Then again while that Dutchy continued in the Possession of its own Princes, and was a Part of the Empire, it was a Barrier for all that Part of the Empire situate between it and the *Rhine*, because the seizing of any Place in *Lorraine* by *France*, was always looked on as a Declaration of War, by which the Princes of the Empire were alarmed, and had some Time to put themselves upon their Guard: But *Lorraine* being now given up to *France*, its Towns will immediately

be strongly fortified, and numerous Garrisons kept in them, by which *France* will be enabled to surprize and take Possession, whenever she pleases, of all that Part of the Empire between *Lorraine* and the *Rhine*; so that all that Part of the Empire will from henceforth be in the same Condition that *Lorraine* formerly was; and if *Lorraine* was before to be looked on as a Part of the Kingdom of *France*, because it was in her Power to take Possession of it whenever she pleased, we must for the same Reason conclude, that from henceforth the County of *Deux Ponts*, a great Part of the Electorate of *Treves*, of the Electorate of the Prince *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, of the Bishoprick of *Spire*, of the Bishoprick of *Worms*, and several other Estates of the Empire, are to be looked on as Part of the Kingdom of *France*; and therefore may hereafter be without any Jealousy absolutely surrendered to her, if ever the Doctrine should prevail, that there is no Difference between a violent Possession, and a rightful undisturbed Possession. But even with respect to *Lorraine* itself, the rightful undisturbed Possession of it will add vastly to the Power of *France*; for even during the Continuance of War, tho' *France* had Possession of the Country, she possessed none of the Revenues; these having almost always been possessed by the Dukes of *Lorraine*; whereas the Revenues will be now much improved by its being no longer the Seat of War, and will belong to and be levied by *France* both in Time of War and in Time of Peace; from whence we may with a great deal of Probability conclude, that a yearly Sum of at least 500,000*l.* Sterling will be added to the Revenue of *France* by the Accession of *Lorraine*; and as by the Situation of *Lorraine*, the Frontiers of *France* will be contracted, rather than enlarged, which will prevent her being obliged to keep

keep up any greater Land Force than formerly, we may presume that this whole Sum will be employed yearly towards increasing and keeping up her Naval Armaments; and how a Peace, which may so probably increase the Naval Power of our greatest and most dangerous Rival, can be called a pleasing Prospect to *Great Britain*, I cannot so readily comprehend. From these Considerations, my Lords, I must leave it to your Lordships, whether we ought to burst out in such Raptures of Joy on the pleasing Prospect of approaching Tranquillity.

Now, my Lords, let us see how we stand with respect to our own Security and Commerce: A Peace is concluded, 'tis true, between the Emperor and *France*, but are we included in that Peace? There were before several Bones of Contention between us and *France* as well as *Spain*, and I am afraid they are no way diminished by our late Conduct. If by our powerful Squadrons we set Limits to the Designs of *France* and her Allies in *Italy*, or made *France* give up the Affair of *Poland*, if by our Preparations we prevented the King of *France* from establishing his Father-in-law upon the Throne of *Poland*, or the King of *Spain* from establishing his Son in the Dukedoms of *Tuscany*, *Parma* and *Placentia*; can we expect that these Disappointments will be easily forgiven or forgot? And in case these Powers should make up the little Differences at present subsisting between them, and should join together in order to revenge themselves upon us, are we sure of the Emperor for our Ally? Have we by our late Conduct laid him under any Obligations of Honour or Conscience to fly to our Assistance; or upon what else does our Security depend? When to these Questions, my Lords, I have received a satisfactory Answer, I shall be ready to acknowledge, with the

greatest Gratitude, the tender Care of his Majesty's Ministers for his Majesty's People, in preserving to them the Blessings of Peace; and to declare that I see with Pleasure in our present Situation, the happy Effects of the extraordinary Supplies of late Years granted by Parliament.

I have, my Lords, as great an Opinion of his Majesty's Wisdom and Conduct, as any Lord in this House; but for the Wisdom and Conduct of his Ministers, I have not perhaps the same Esteem that some others may have; and since his Majesty's Wisdom and Conduct can never be brought in Question here, since it is the Wisdom and Conduct of his Ministers only that can come under our Consideration, I have treated the Subject the more freely. I shall always be fond of seeing a just and true Harmony between his Majesty and his People, as well as his Parliament; for unless the Harmony between King and Parliament be founded upon a Harmony between King and People, we can neither expect to meet with Trust or Confidence from our Allies, nor can we expect to spread Terror and Dread among our Enemies. Thus, my Lords, I have taken Notice of what I take to be amiss in the Motion now before you; I shall not insist either upon delaying the Consideration of this Matter, or upon any particular Amendment; because from what I have said the Committee, who shall be appointed to draw up the Address, will be able to rectify the Motion; and I hope they will take Care to do it in such a Manner as that the Address may be unanimously agreed to.

The Question was then put, Whether an Address should be made to his Majesty upon the foregoing Motion? (p. 345.) And it being resolved in the Affirmative, without any Division, and ordered accordingly, a Committee was appointed to draw it up; who retired immediately into the



the Prince's Chamber, and having drawn up an Address, it was reported and agreed to the same Evening, and presented the next Day; and was as follows.

*Most gracious Sovereign,*

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our sincere and most humble Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne. The Experience we have had of your Majesty's just Apprehensions of the Consequences of the War, and of your Vigilance to prevent its becoming general, filled our Minds with the strongest Assurances, that the Preservation of the Balance of Power and of the Safety and Commerce of your Kingdoms, were the governing Motives of your Majesty's Conduct.

These Principles, truly worthy of a King of Great Britain, we have seen exerted with a Perseverance superior to all Difficulties, by your uninterrupted Endeavours to bring the contending Powers to an Accommodation, in order to the obtaining a general Peace: And when we considered your Majesty's Firmness, and the Weight which this Nation ought to have in the Affairs of Europe, we always conceived well-grounded Hopes, that your royal Wisdom, and the good Offices employ'd by your Majesty, in Conjunction with the States-General, would be attended with real and beneficial Effects.

Permit us, Sir, on this Occasion, to congratulate your Majesty upon the agreeable Prospect of approaching Tranquillity, which you have had the Goodness to lay before us; and to profess the great Satisfaction we feel, on your having communicated to us, that the preliminary Articles agreed upon between the Emperor and the most Christian King, appeared, upon a due Examination, to be such, as induced your Majesty, and the States, by a joint Resolution, to declare your Approbation thereof, and your Readiness to concur in a Treaty to be made for bringing this Work to Perfection.

The Union and Harmony, which hath so happily subsisted between your Majesty and that Republick, will, we trust, be productive of such further good Consequences, as may effectuate a general Pacification: And the glorious Example, which your Majesty hath held forth to other Princes, of preferring the Love of solid and honourable Peace to the Views of restless Ambition, together with the amicable Interposition of common Friends, will, we doubt not, prevail entirely to put an End to the present Troubles.

Your Majesty's tender Care of your Pro-

ple, in preserving to them the Blessings of Peace, whilst other Countries have been harassed with War, calls for our most thankful Acknowledgments, which we beg Leave to lay at your Royal Feet.

The extraordinary Supplies of late Years necessarily raised by your Parliament, however unwilling to burthen their Fellow-Subjects, have been the Result of their just Confidence, that all Powers reposed in your Majesty would be made use of only for the Honour of your Crown, and the Welfare of your People.

It is with the greatest Pleasure, we now see the happy Effects of these Measures, in our present Situation; nor could we entertain the least Doubt, but that your Majesty would improve the first Opportunity to lessen this Expence, as far as Prudence and the Posture of Affairs would permit. In this View, we beg Leave to return our unfeigned Thanks for the Orders, which your Majesty hath graciously been pleased to give for making a considerable Reduction of your Forces, both by Sea and Land; and we cannot accompany those Thanks with a more becoming Proof of our Gratitude, than by assuring your Majesty as we most sincerely do, that we will zealously and chearfully concur in all such Measures, as shall be necessary to maintain the Security of your Kingdoms, and to continue the just Influence of your Crown amongst the Powers abroad.

We are deeply sensible of your Majesty's unwearied Labours to make us a happy People. Nothing shall be wanting, on our Part, to render those paternal Labours effectual, by promoting good Harmony and Unanimity at Home, and by demonstrating, in all our Actions, how stedfastly we have at Heart, the zealous and vigorous Support of your Majesty and your Government, the Preservation of the Protestant Succession in your Royal House, and the Peace and Prosperity of our Country. See his Majesty's most gracious Answer to this Address, page 46.

The principal Speakers in the above Debate for the Amendment to the Motion were, the E—l of S—d, the L—d C—t, the E—l of C—d, and the L—d B—; and the principal Speakers against it were, the D—ke of N—tle, the L—d H—y, &c.

PROCEEDINGS in the House of Commons.

To oblige our Readers, we shall not only give a full Account of the Debates, as usual, but also a regular and succinct Account of all the in-  
terme-

*intermediate Affairs, Resolutions, Orders, &c. in the House of Commons.*

Jan. 15. After the Commons had, according to Custom, open'd the Session by reading a Bill for the more effectual preventing clandestine Outlawries; Mr. Speaker reported, A That the House had attended his Majesty in the H. of Peers, where he was pleas'd to make a most gracious Speech to both Houses; of which Mr. Speaker said, he had, to prevent Mistakes, obtain'd a Copy; which he read to the House. Where- B upon S——n Fox, Esq; stood up, and after a short Speech in praise of his Majesty's Conduct, and his great Concern for the Ease and Happiness of his People, in preventing their being engaged in the late War, he made the following Motion, *viz.* To resolve, C That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the Thanks of that House for his most gracious Speech from the Throne. To express their most grateful Sense of his Majesty's continued Labour and Endeavours to restore the publick Tranquillity, and his particular Care therein, to avoid involving this Nation unnecessarily in the endless and fatal Consequences of a general War: To congratulate with his Majesty upon the happy Turn, which the Affairs of Europe had taken, by their Imperial and most Christian Majesties having agreed to preliminary Articles for a general Pacification, and upon the great Probability there appeared to be, of their being accepted and agreed to by all the Powers engaged in the War: and to declare, (from the Assurances which his Majesty had been graciously pleased to give them, that those Preliminaries did not essentially vary from the Plan of Pacification concerted and proposed by his Majesty and the *States-General*; G from a just Confidence in his Majesty's Goodness, and the Experience they had of his constant and paternal

Care of the true Interests of his People, thro the whole Course of this great and intricate Work; and from his Majesty's having declared, in Conjunction with the *States*, his Approbation of the said Preliminaries, as proper Conditions of a general Pacification;) that they could make no Doubt, but they were such as would give a general Satisfaction: To return his Majesty their most dutiful Thanks for his early Care in easing the Burthens of his People, and reducing a considerable Number of his Forces both by Sea and Land; and to assure his Majesty that they would, with great Chearfulness, raise the necessary Supplies: And, to testify the Gratitude with which their Hearts were filled, from a just Sense of the Blessings they then enjoyed, and from the Prospect of future Happiness, that they would support his Majesty in such Measures, as should be found reasonable and necessary to render that great and desirable Work perfect and lasting.

D This Motion was seconded by Cb—les W——ms H——y Esq; who likewise made a short Speech in praise of his Majesty's Conduct, and the pleasing Prospect they then had of the future Happiness of this Nation. The L—d T——l likewise spoke in favour of the Motion, and made many Encomiums upon the Peace that had been obtained, as being a more safe, a more honourable, and a more glorious Peace than it was possible for us to expect.

#### F SPEECHES for reducing Regiments.

There was in this House no Objection made to the Motion for an Address nor any Amendment proposed; only W——m Sb——n, Esq; and W——r P——r, Esq; took Notice of that Part of it relating to the Reduction of his Majesty's Forces, and said, They hoped some whole Regiments would be reduced, and not a Number of private Men only.



as had been formerly practised upon the like Occasions; for that the reducing of a whole Regiment would always be a much greater Saving to the Nation, than the reducing of an equal Number of private Men; and in our present melancholy Circumstances, every Method ought to be practised by which the publick Money might be saved, in order to apply as much as possible yearly, to the Payment of our publick Debts.

That the Advantage of making the intended Reduction by reducing whole Regiments, was apparent to every Gentleman who would be pleased to make the Calculation; for by the Establishment of last Year, a Marching Regiment, which consisted of 815 Men, cost the Publick about 15,217 *l.* yearly; so that if a whole Regiment should be reduced, there would be a Saving of 15,217 *l.* a Year to the Publick; whereas if an equal Number of private Men only should be reduced from that and other Regiments, there would be a Saving to the Publick of the Pay of so many private Men only, which in a Year amounted to but 7,427 *l.* from whence it was evident that if a Reduction of 8000 Men should be made by the reducing of whole Regiments, the Publick would save 149,369 *l.* yearly; whereas, when a Reduction of 8000 Men is made by the reducing of private Men only, the Publick saves but 73,000 *l.* yearly; so that the Difference to the Publick was a Saving of 76,369 *l.* yearly more in the one Case than in the other; which was a very considerable Sum, a Saving which ought not to be neglected, considering the melancholy Situation of our Affairs; and tho' for the first Year or two we would be obliged to issue near one half of this Sum yearly for Half-pay to the reduced Officers; yet in a very few Years they would either die or be incorporated in the standing Cores; so that we would soon come to save this whole Sum yearly.

That it was not possible for them to find a Military Reason why we ought to keep up and in whole Pay too, a greater Proportion of Officers in Time of Peace than we did in Time of War; and as there was no Military Reason for so doing, People would be apt to suppose it was done for a Civil Reason; which was a Supposition that ought not to be encouraged, because it was a Supposition injurious to his Majesty, or at least to his Ministry; and for that Reason they would in a particular Manner recommend it to an Hon. Gentleman on the Floor, to endeavour as much as he could, to have the intended Reduction made by the reducing of whole Cores, instead of following the former Practice of reducing private Men only.

As no Amendment was offered to the Motion for an Address, the Resolution was agreed to without any Debate or Division, and a Committee was ordered to draw up an Address upon the said Resolution. Next Day the said Committee reported the Address they had drawn up, and the same being again read at the Table, the Resolution was desired likewise to be read, which was done accordingly; whereupon several Members objected to the Address, and said it was not in the same Terms with the Resolution, for which Reason they thought it ought to be recommitted; but this Objection was given up, and the Address reported by the Committee was agreed to without any Amendment, and presented the next Day, being as follows.

*Most gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our unfeigned Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

**G** We are truly sensible of your Majesty's early Endeavours to put an end to the War, and can never enough admire the steady Application with which you pursued that great Work, by the joint Interposition of the good  
K k k Offices

Offices of your Majesty, and the States General.

And it is with the warmest Gratitude we acknowledge your Majesty's particular Care and Circumspection in all your Proceedings not to involve this Nation unnecessarily in the War, when at the same Time, your Majesty shewed you were not insensible of the imminent Danger that threatened the Liberties of Europe, from a longer Continuance of it upon so unequal a Foot. A Conduct wherein your Majesty plainly proved, you equally consulted the immediate Interests of your People, and that Balance of Power in Europe, upon which the Safety and Commerce of this Nation so much depend: At once saving this Nation from all the present Calamities of War, and trying to avert the future Necessity of its being at last obliged to take its Share and Hazard in them.

We cannot but be sensible of your Majesty's Wisdom and Impartiality in forming the Plan of Pacification proposed by your Majesty and the States General, to the Powers engaged in the War; which altho' not immediately accepted by the contending Parties, nor answering the desired Effect by preventing the Opening of the Campaign, has been so far adopted, that the most material and essential Parts of it have been agreed to by the Princes originally and principally concerned in this Rupture, and recommended by them to their Allies as Preliminary Articles to a General Pacification.

Upon this happy Turn the Affairs of Europe have taken, we most heartily congratulate with your Majesty; and when we consider the Assurances your Majesty has been graciously pleased to give us that these Preliminaries do not essentially vary from the Plan of Pacification, concerted by your Majesty and the States General, and the ready Approbation your Majesty and the States General have given of them; a just Confidence in your Wisdom, and the Experience we have of your constant and paternal Care of the true Interest of your People, thro' the whole Course of this great and intricate Work, leaves us not the least Room to entertain a Doubt, but that the Preliminary Conditions of this Pacification, so founded, and so approved, will give general Satisfaction; in which Persuasion we are farther confirmed by the great Probability there appears to be of their being accepted, and agreed to by all the Powers engaged in the War.

The early Regard your Majesty has been graciously pleased to shew to the Welfare of your People, in taking the first Opportunity, on this great and fortunate Event, to lighten the Burthen of their Expences, by making a Reduction of your Forces, both by Sea and Land, is such a Mark of your Care in consulting their Interest, and of your tender Con-

cern for their Ease, that we should be as unjust to our own Gratitude, as to your Majesty's Goodness, if we failed to testify the one, and acknowledge the other, in the strongest and most dutiful Manner; and as we look upon this, added to all the other Measures of your glorious and happy Reign, as a Proof that the Estimates for the present Year will be proportioned to the Situation of Affairs, and the Purposes to which they shall be found necessary; so we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that we will cheerfully and effectually raise such Supplies, as the Posture of our present happy Circumstances shall require, and sufficient to support the Dignity of the Crown, and the Honour and Interest of your Majesty's Subjects and Dominions.

And if such Motives could want any additional Circumstance to excite us to fulfil our Duty to your Majesty and our Country, the Reflection on the good Effects the extraordinary Supplies, granted the last Year to your Majesty, must have had, in contributing to bring this long-laboured Work to so happy an Issue, joined to the Consciousness of the Influence your Majesty's Counsels must ever have in the Affairs of Europe, whilst a loyal Parliament shews itself determined to support the Resolutions of a wise and cautious Prince, cannot fail to operate with their due Weight, in making us persevere in our Endeavours to give a Lustre to your Majesty's Reign abroad, equal, if possible, to the Happiness we enjoy from it at home. See his Majesty's most gracious Answer to this Address, p. 46.

The same Day, viz. Jan. 15. the Commons ordered 3 new Writs to be issued out for electing new Members, viz. 1. A Burgess for *Yarmouth, Hampshire*, in the room of *Paul Burrard, Esq;* deceased. 2. A Knight of the Shire for *Devon*, in the room of *Sir William Courtenay, Bart.* deceased. 3. A Burgess for *Scarborough, Yorkshire*, in the room of the Rt. Hon. *Sir William Strickland, Bart.* deceased.

Jan. 16. the Commons having settled their grand Committees, viz. for Religion, Grievances, Courts of Justice, and Trade, and a Committee of Privileges and Elections; and made the usual general Orders and Resolutions relating to their House; proceeded to receive several Petitions complaining of undue Elections and Returns, viz. 1. A Petition of *James Cornwall, Esq;* complain-



plaining of an undue Election and Return for the Borough of *Weobly*, *Hertfordshire*. 2. Of *Savil Cuss*, Esq;—for *Stamford*, *Lincolnshire*. 3. Of *Sir John Schaw* of *Greenock*, Bart. and also of *Mr. Neil Mc Viccar*, Clerk to the Freeholders of the Shire of *Clackmannan* in *North Britain* at the last Election, severally complaining of an undue Election and Return for the said Shire. 4. Of *Tho. Parker*, Esq;—for the Borough of *Stafford*. 5. Of *William Phipps*, Esq;—for the Borough of *Westbury*, *Wilts*. These were all order'd to be referr'd to the Committee of Privileges and Elections. And besides these, there was this Day presented, 6. A Petition of *Sir John Glynn*, Bart. complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Borough of *Flint*; which was order'd to be heard at the Bar of the House on *March 4*. 7. A Petition of *Sir Rowland Winn*, Bart. and also of several Persons, in behalf of themselves and several Thousands more Freeholders of the County of *York*, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the said County; which were order'd to be heard at the Bar of the House on *Feb. 24*. And it was ordered, that the List of Voters to be objected to by either Party, should be deliver'd to the other by that Day 3 Weeks.

*Jan. 19*. Several other Petitions complaining of undue Elections and Returns were presented to the House and read, *viz.* 8. A Petition of *Wyrttiss Owen*, Esq; complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Town and County of *Haverford West*. 9. Of *Rob. Effington* and *Tho. Vincent*, Guild Stewards of the Bor. of *Calne*, *Wilts*,—for the said Borough. 10. Of *John Olmuis*, Esq;—for the Bor. of *Weymouth* and *Malcomb Regis*, *Dorset*. 11. Of *Herbert Westfaling*, Esq;—for the City of *Hereford*. 12. Of *Richard Lyster* and *John Mytton*, Esqrs;—for the Bor. of *Shrewsbury*. 13. Of *Tho. Faring-*

*ton* and *Wm. Wardour*, Esqrs.—for the Bor. of *Michell*, *Cornw.* 14. Of *Nathaniel Gould*, Esq;—for the Bor. of *Wareham*, *Dorset*. 15. Of *Tho. Medlycott* the Elder, Esq;—for the Bor. of *Milborn Port*, *Somerset*. These were all referr'd to the Committee of Privileges and Elections.

SPEECHES upon presenting the Norfolk Petition.

The same Day was presented to the House and read (16) a Petition of the Gentlemen, Clergy and other Freeholders of the County of *Norfolk*, whose Names were thereunto subscribed, in behalf of themselves and a great Number more of the Freeholders of the said County, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the said County; and a Motion being made for hearing the Matter of the said Petition at the Bar of the House, on the 26th of *Feb.* *Sir J—n H—nd C—n* stood up and spoke to this Effect, *viz.*

Sir, I am surpris'd to hear such a Motion made, considering the House, but on *Friday* last, appointed the *Yorkshire* Petition to be heard at the Bar of this House on *Tuesday* the 24th Day of next Month, which is but two Days before the Day now mov'd for hearing the *Norfolk* Petition. This looks as if the Hon. Gentleman imagined that we could go thro' the *Yorkshire* Petition in two Days, whereas, in my Opinion, if we examine into it as we ought, and as I hope we will, it will take us up two Years, or at least the usual Time of two Sessions. I confess, Sir, I have not the Honour to be let into the Secrets of any of the *Yorkshire* Petitioners, but I believe the Hon. Gentleman who made the Motion is thoroughly acquainted with their real and most hidden Designs; and therefore, from his making such a Motion as he has been just now pleas'd to make you, I must conclude, that the *Yorkshire* Petitioners are resolv'd to

drop their Petition, in case they should find themselves unable to carry some very remarkable Question the first or second Day. If this be really the Case, the Hon. Gentleman was much in the right to make you such a Motion as he has done, with regard to the *Norfolk* Election; but while we are Members of this House, I think, we ought upon no Occasion to be directed in our Way of voting by the private Opinion or secret Knowledge of any other Man; and therefore if the Hon. Gentleman knows of any such Secret with regard to the *Yorkshire* Petition, I hope he will stand up again and acquaint the House with it, that we may have the same Reason for agreeing to his Motion, which he had for making it.

After him *W—m P—y Esq;* stood up and spoke as follows, *viz.*

I am very sorry, Sir, to find so many Petitions complaining of undue Elections and Returns for Counties; for the Expence of controverting such Elections is so great, that it is impossible any Gentleman can bear to pay the whole out of his private Fortune. As the Case stands at present, whenever the Election for a County comes to be controverted, the Expence must necessarily be raised by a general Contribution among all the Freeholders of the County; and it will not signify much to ease the Landed Gentlemen of a Shilling in the Pound Land-Tax, if by the controverting of Elections they shall be obliged once in every Parliament to tax themselves perhaps in ten Times that Sum, for supporting the Rights of their County.

Injustice may, 'tis true, be sometimes done by the Returning Officers for Counties, as well as by the Returning Officers for Boroughs; but as there are such a great Number of Voters for every County, as almost every Freeholder's Right of voting must be examined into, before the Injustice of the Re-

turning Officer can be detected, and as the Naming of that Returning Officer depends entirely upon the Ministers of the Crown, the Election for all the Counties in *England* is certainly very precarious: And when any Injustice is done, the discovering of it is so troublesome and expensive, that no private Man can well undertake it: In such Circumstances it will always be easy for the Ministers of the Crown to appoint who shall be the Knights of any Shire whenever they have a Mind; for if the Returning Officer makes an undue Return according to their Orders, it is almost impossible to discover the Injustice done by him so as to subject him to the Punishment inflicted by Law; and if the Returning Officer should happen to disobey their Orders, it is but making their Candidates petition, by which the Gentlemen rightfully chosen and duly returned, will be put to such an Expence in defending their Right, that no Man will thereafter chuse to stand for any County in Opposition to the Court Interest. This Injustice in the Returning Officers, as well as this Expence to the Gentlemen chosen or petitioning, might, in my Opinion, be easily prevented by a few small Amendments to the Laws now in Being for regulating Elections; for if the Oath to be taken by Freeholders on occasion of their coming to vote at any Election, were made a little more full and explicit, no Man would dare to take it falsely; because it would be easy to convict him of Perjury, and those against whom he voted would always be ready to be at the Trouble and Expence of the Prosecution; in which Case the taking of the Oath might be made final and conclusive as to the Person's Right of voting, so that the Right of any Freeholder to his Vote at an Election would never come to be controverted at the Bar of this House; and then it would be easy to detect the Re-



Returning Officers in case they committed any Fraud or Injustice, and the controverting of a County Election would not be near so tedious, troublesome, or expensive as it is at present.

As the Case now stands, Sir, the Expence of controverting any County Election is most grievous and most terrible, and as the County of *Norfolk* is one of the largest and most populous Counties in *England*, the Expence of Controverting the Election for that County must be much greater than most others; but if you appoint the Petition from that County to be heard in so few Days after the Day on which you have appointed the *Yorkshire* Petition to be heard, you will greatly enhance even that greater Expence; because both the sitting Member and the Petitioners for *Norfolk* must have their Lawyers, Agents, Witnesses, and all the other Implements of a controverted Election, attending in Town, and living at their Expence during the whole Time of the Controversy about the *Yorkshire* Petition. This, I say, Sir, must be the Case, at least of the sitting Member, because I am pretty well convinced he is not in any Concert, nor knows any of the Secrets of the Petitioners for *Yorkshire*; and the laying him under such an extraordinary Expence, or indeed under any Expence, is the more unnecessary, because the only Gentleman whose Right seems to be controverted, is now dead, by which Means the Petitioners and their Friends, might, if they pleased, have an Opportunity of trying their Interest in the County by a new Election, without putting themselves to the Trouble or Charge of controverting the former; but it seems the Petitioners know that the Expence of controverting the former Election, great as it must be, will be less to them than the Expence of a new Election, which, by the by, Sir, seems to me to be a Demonstration that their na-

tural Interest in the County is not much to be depended on.

But to this, Sir, I must add that I have been informed, and really believe, that the Petitioners could not make near so good a Shew upon a new Election, as they did upon the former; for every one knows that on such Occasions many Promises are made by those who did not depend upon their natural Interest, but upon the unnatural and acquired Interest they may have by Means of the many Posts and Preferments they have at their Disposal; and I have heard, that many Promises were made upon the last Election for the County of *Norfolk*, which have not been performed; from whence it is to be presumed that the Persons to whom those Promises were made, and who were thereby induced to vote contrary to their Inclinations, will upon a new Election vote according to Conscience. This, Sir, I am afraid, is the true Reason for renewing the Petitions from that County, notwithstanding its being certain that the hearing of these Petitions will cost them more than a new Election can naturally cost them, notwithstanding its being certain that a new Election would bring their Candidates sooner to their having Seats in this House, than they can be by the hearing of the Petition; and I must say that the Motion now made to us seems calculated for nothing but that of laying the sitting Member and his Friends under a necessity of yielding to the Petitioners, rather than be at the Expence of trying the Merits of the last Election at the Bar of this House.

To this it was answered in Substance thus, That it was impossible to foretel how long the Hearing of the *Yorkshire* Petition would last; but they could not imagine it would last near so long as the Hon. Gentleman seemed to intimate it would; for as the controverted Votes on both Sides would

would be very much reduced, and fully ascertained by the Lists that were to be mutually delivered, they could not think that Dispute would take up many Days.

That they would readily join in any Measures for preventing the Frauds or Injustice of Returning Officers, as well as for making the controverting of County Elections short and easy; but the controverted Elections then depending could not be regulated by any such Measures; and as many of the Freeholders of the County of *Norfolk* had complained of Injustice done them at the last Election, it was a Duty incumbent on them, as Members of that House, to hear those Complaints, and to give the Complainants such Redress as they should find them intitled to: This they were obliged to do with all possible Dispatch; and if the Hearing of the *Yorkshire* Petition should last but two or three Days, which might probably be the Case, it would be doing Injustice to the People of *Norfolk* to put off the hearing of their Complaints for two or three Weeks.

That they knew no more of the Secrets of the Petitioners for *Yorkshire* than any other Gentleman of that House, so that their moving for having the *Norfolk* Petition heard so soon after the Day appointed for hearing the *Yorkshire* Petition could proceed from nothing but their great Desire to do Justice to the *Norfolk* Petitioners, and the sitting Member, with all possible Dispatch; and if the Petitioners, their Lawyers, Agents, and Witnesses should be obliged to attend for a few Days before their Affair could be brought on, it was an Inconvenience which could not be avoided, and which People had always been, and must always be subject to, in all Courts, and in all sorts of Causes; for unless People were subjected to such an Inconvenience, every Court of Judicature in the Kingdom would often be put to a full Stop, which would make it impossi-

ble to administer Justice to all those who might be obliged to sue to such Courts for Justice; but whatever Inconvenience there was in this respect, it lay heavier in the present Case upon the Petitioners than it could do upon the sitting Member; because the Petitioners would be obliged to attend in Town, from the Day appointed for hearing their Petition, which they were not otherwise obliged to do; whereas the sitting Member was otherwise obliged to be in Town, in order to attend the Service of the House.

That they knew of no Promises that had been made upon the former Election, nor any Disappointments People had since met with; but believed that such Reports were, like a great many others, without any manner of Foundation: That a new Election might perhaps be less expensive, than to try the Merits of the last Election; and likewise Gentlemen might perhaps come sooner to their Seats in that House by a new Election, than by having their Right upon the former Election determined; but if any Gentleman had a Right to a Seat in that House upon the former Election, it was not reasonable to expect that he should give up that Right, which he must do by submitting to a new Election; and besides, if Injustice was done to him as well as the County upon the former Election, it was a Duty he owed both to himself and his County, to prosecute the Authors of that Injustice in such Manner as the Laws of his Country direct; and as that could not be done but by bringing the Merits of the former Election to be tried at the Bar of that House, they thought the Petitioners were not only very much in the Right, but in Duty bound to insist upon it: That this was certainly the Duty of the Petitioners, and it was their Duty, as Members of that House, to hear and determine the Affair as soon



as possible; for which Reason it was their Duty, as Members of that House, to agree to the Motion that had been made.

The Question being then put, the Motion was agreed to without a Division; and the Lists of controverted Voters were ordered to be mutually delivered by that Day Month.

MOTIONS about the Coventry Petition.

The same Day, W—r Pl—r Esq; presented to the House (17.) the Petition of John Neale, Esq; complaining of an undue Election and Return for the City of Coventry; and after the same was read, Mr. Pl—r stood up again and said, That tho' by the Forms of Proceeding in that House, it was necessary for the Petitioner to present a Petition that Session in the very same Words with the Petition presented by him upon the same Subject the preceding Session, yet he had now given him Orders to acquaint the House, that in order to save Trouble to the House, and not to take up their Time any longer than was absolutely necessary, he was willing to pass from every Complaint in his Petition mentioned, except in so far as related to the Qualification of J—n B—d, Esq; one of the sitting Members for the said City; which was the only Complaint he intended to insist on at the Hearing of the Petition; and as the determining of that Point could not take up above half an Hour of their Time, he would therefore move that the Petition might be heard at the Bar of the House.—But upon the Question's being put, it passed in the Negative, and the Petition was of course referred to the Committee of Privileges and Elections.

On that Day se'enight, viz. Jan. 26. Mr. Pl—r stood up, and said, That, altho' he had before acquainted the House, that John Neale, Esq; Petitioner for Coventry, was willing

to pass from every Complaint mentioned in his Petition, except in so far as related to the Qualification of J—n B—d, Esq; one of the sitting Members; yet that something to that Purpose might appear upon their Votes, and to insure the sitting Member that no other Complaint would be insisted on against him, he would move, that since John Neale, Esq; who had exhibited a Petition to that House, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the City of Coventry, desired to withdraw the Complaint in the said Petition, except as to what related to the Qualification of J—n B—d, Esq; one of the sitting Members for the said City, therefore it might be ordered, that the said Petition should be dismissed except as aforesaid; which was accordingly agreed to. Then Mr. P—r said, That as the examining the Matter of that Petition, as it then stood, could not require any long Preparation, or the bringing up of many Witnesses; and as it could not take up so much as one Evening to determine that Complaint in the Committee, therefore he would move for an Instruction to the Committee to hear it, on that Day three Weeks:—To this it was objected, as it had been to the former Motion in this Affair; That it was contrary to the common Course, and that there was nothing in that Affair so extraordinary as to induce them to hear it out of its due Course.—For this Reason, upon the Question's being put, it passed likewise in the Negative.

Jan. 21. Several more Petitions complaining of undue Elections and Returns were presented and read, viz. 18. A Petition of Tho. Matthews, Esq; complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Bor. of Cardiff. 19. Of Henry Bandyss Jun. Esq;—for the Bor. of Ilchester, Somerset. 20. Of Wm. Lock Esq;

Esq;—for *Milbourn Port.* (See p. 415. A.) 21. Of *James St. Clair*, Esq;—for the District of Burghs of *Bruntisland, Kinghorn, Kirkaldie and Dysart.* 22. Of the Lord Viscount *Bateman*—for *New Radnor.* 23. Of *John Scott of Wardropertoun*, Esq;—for the Shire of *Kinkardine.* All which were referr'd to the Committee of Privileges and Elections. Then some of the Commissioners of the Customs presented to the House several Accounts of prohibited *East-India Goods* in the several Warehouses, with what had been brought in, deliver'd out for Exportation, and now remain in the said Warehouses, from *Michaelmas 1734* to *Michaelmas 1735.* And also an Account of Naval Stores imported from *Russia*, from *Michaelmas 1734* to *Michaelmas 1735.*

SPEECHES on presenting the Hampshire Petition.

The same Day was presented to the House and read, (24.) The Petition of *Anthony Chute*, of the *Vine* in the County of *Southampton.* Esq; complaining of an undue Election and Return for the said County; and it was ordered, that the Matter of the said Petition should be heard at the Bar of the House, on *March 9.* after which it was moved, to order, That the Lists, with respect to the said controverted Election should be delivered by that Day five Weeks; whereupon *E—d L—le*, Esq; one of the sitting Members for that County, stood up, and spoke to this Effect, viz.

That he would willingly submit to any Order the House should be pleased to make on that Occasion, and would be ready to deliver his Lists by any Day the House should be pleased to prefix; but as the Design of delivering such Lists was to shorten the Dispute, and to prevent taking up their Time with Enquiries into Objections against Vo-

ters which were either false or frivolous, the longer the Time was which was to be prefixed for delivering such Lists, both the Petitioner and he would be the more enabled to abridge their Lists; and therefore, in order to give the House as little Trouble as possible, which he was very much inclined to, he hoped the House would give him and the Petitioner as much Time as possible for making up and delivering their Lists. That with respect to the Objections against the Voters of either Side, they were obliged to depend upon the Information of others; and in order to prevent their being excluded from objecting against any Person who was really a bad Voter upon the other Side of the Question, they were obliged to put every Man's Name in their Lists, against whom they could hear of any sort of Objection; but that if he had Time, he would by himself and his Agents enquire particularly into every Objection; and would put no Man's Name in his List, if upon such Enquiry he should find that the Objection was not sufficiently supported by Reason and Evidence; by which Means he might probably very much abridge the List he was to deliver; and he did not doubt of the Petitioner's doing the same.

That as there were already three County Petitions appointed to be heard before the Day appointed for hearing the Petition against him, it could not be presumed, that the hearing the Petition against him, would come on upon the very Day the House had appointed for hearing it; and therefore he thought it would be better for the House to suspend making any Order for delivering Lists of bad Voters for the County of *Southampton*, till after the Determination of the *Yorkshire* Election at least; for as the Petition for the County of *Norfolk* and that for the County of *Flin*, were both to be heard thereafter, and before the Petition



tion for *Southampton* could come on, there could be no Inconvenience in delaying to make any Order for delivering Lists with respect to the last; because after the Determination of the *Yorkshire* Election, the House might order the Lists for the County of *Southampton* to be delivered by that Day sevenight; and it was impossible the *Norfolk* and *Flint* Elections could both be determined in a Week's Time. For this Reason, he hoped, the Hon. Gentleman would, for the Convenience of the Petitioner, as well as for his Convenience, and also for the sake of saving the Time of that House, wave the Motion he had made, and that the House would suspend making any Order for delivering the Lists for the County of *Southampton*, till after the Determination of the *Yorkshire* Election.

Several other Gentlemen spoke to the same Effect; to all which it was answered, That the usual Method was for the House to appoint a Day for delivering Lists for all County Elections, at the same Time they appointed a Day for hearing the Petition: That the three other County Elections might for some Reason or other be put off, or perhaps intirely dropt, for which Reason it was necessary for those concerned in the *Southampton* Election to be fully prepared and ready for the Hearing, against the Day the House had appointed, which they could not be, unless the Lists were delivered against the Day then moved for; and that, as the sitting Member, as well as the Petitioner, had already had near a whole Year to enquire into the Qualifications of one anothers Voters, and the Objections that could be made against any of them, it was to be presumed that their Lists were then as much abridged as they could possibly be.

At last, the Question was put for delivering the Lists by that Day five Weeks, and carried in the Affirmative without a Division.

Jan. 22. was presented to the House and read, 25. A Petition of *Nathaniel Garland* and *Tbo. Sergison*, Esqrs. complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Bor. of *Lewes, Sussex*. 26. Of *Gwyn Vaughan*, Esq; — for the County of *Radnor*. 27. Of *Sir James Dalrymple*, Bart. and of the Magistrates and Town Council of several Royal Burghs — for the District of Burghs of *Haddingtoun, Jedburgh, Dunbar, North-Berwick* and *Lauder*. 28. Of *Col. John Cope* and *Joseph Wyndham Ashe*, Esq; — for the Bor. of *Orford, Suffolk*. 29. Of *Sir John Stewart* of *Allanbank*, Bart. — for the Shire of *Berwick*. 30. Of *Richard Manley* and *Hugh Williams*, Esqrs. — for the City of *Chester*. 31. Of *James Brodie* of *Spynie*, Esq; — for the Shire of *Nairn*.

The same Day was presented to the House and read, a Petition of several of the Inhabitants, within the Bills of Mortality in the County of *Middlesex*; alledging, that the Streets, within the Bills of Mortality, now are, and have been for some Time, in a very ruinous Condition, occasioned by the Neglect of those, who ought to repair them, by the frequent paving without any Regard to Levels, and by the bad and irregular laying down the Pavements broke up by the Proprietors of the Water-Works, over whom there is no Controul, and by the Number of empty Houses; that the Laws for cleansing the Streets are deficient, and the Powers for obliging Scavengers and Rakers to do their Duty not sufficient; and that there are many Nuisances in the several Streets within the said Limits, occasioned by Builders, Night Carts, and Incroachments, which want the Assistance of the Legislature to prevent; and therefore praying the House to take the Premises into Consideration, and to give such Relief therein, as the House shall

shall think proper. Which Petition was order'd to be referr'd to a Committee; and a Committee was appointed accordingly.

The same Day the House having, upon the Report of the Committee of Supply, resolv'd, *Nem. con.* that a Supply should be granted to his Majesty, they order'd, among others, the following Estimates, State, and Accounts to be laid before the House, *viz.* 1. An Estimate of the Ordinary of the Navy for the Year 1736, with the Half Pay of the Officers of the Navy and Marines. 2 An Estimate of the Charge for Guards, Garrisons, and Land Forces for the Year 1736. 3. An Estimate of the Charge of Ordnance for Land Service for the Year 1736. 4. A State of the Debt of his Majesty's Navy, as it stood at *Christmas* then last. 5. An Account shewing how the Money given for the Service of the Year 1735, had been disposed of, distinguished under the several Heads. (See p. 386.) 6. An Account of the Services incurred and not provided for by Parliament. Of which the first and fourth were laid before the House next Day; the second, third, and sixth, on *Monday* thereafter; and the fifth on *Tuesday* the 3d of *March*.

The House being moved, that an Act made in the first Year of the Reign of K. *James I.* intitled, *An Act against Conjurat[i]on, Witchcraft, and dealing with evil and wicked Spirits*, might be read; and the same being read accordingly, it was order'd, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill to repeal the said Act: and that Mr. *Conduit*, Mr. Ald. *Heathcote* and Mr. *Crosse* do prepare and bring in the same. (See p. 76 F.)

*Jan. 23.* A new Writ was order'd to be issued out for electing a Burgess to serve in Parliament for the Bor. of *Midhurst, Sussex*, in the room of *Bulstrode Peachy Knight, Esq;* deceased.

*Sir Thomas Lyttelton*, (from the

Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*) presented to the House, pursuant to their Address to his Majesty of the 14th Day of *May*, in the last Session of Parliament, Copies of the several Representations, Memorials or Petitions, made to the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, since the 25th of *March* 1725, which have not already been laid before this House, relating to any Losses sustained by his Majesty's Subjects by Depredations committed by the *Spaniards* in *Europe* or *America*; together with Copies or Extracts of any Letters from any of the *British* Governors in *America*, Consuls in *Europe*, or any Commanders in Chief or Captains of his Majesty's Ships of War, to the said Commissioners; and also Copies or Extracts of all Letters written or Instructions given, by the said Commissioners, to any of the Governors of the *British* Plantations, or any Commanders in Chief, or Captains of his Majesty's Ships of War, relating to the said Losses; together with a Schedule of the said Copies or Extracts, containing between 2 and 300 Articles.

The same Day the following Petitions were presented and read, *viz.* 32. Of *James Ereikine* of *Grainge, Esq;* complaining of an undue Election and Return for the District of Burghs of *Inverkeithing, Stirling, Dumferling, Cullross* and *Queensferry*. 33. Another *Yorkshire* Petition, alledging, that *Edward Wortley, Esq;* was duly elected for that County, and not *Cholmley Turner, Esq;* 34. Of *Sir Wm. Gordon, Bart.* — for the Shire of *Sutherland*. 35. Of *Charles Cochrane, Esq;* — for the Shire of *Air*.

*Jan. 26.* were presented to the House and read, 36. A Petition of *Alex: Macdowall, Esq;* complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Shire of *Wigtoun*. 37. Of *Capt. John*



John Dalrymple — for the District of Burghs of *Wigtoun, Wigtown, New Galloway and Stranraer*. 38. Of Alex. Udny, Esq; — for the Shire of *Aberdeen*. 39. Of Sir Rob. Cornwall, Bart. — for the Bor. of *Leominster* in *Herefordshire*.

DEBATE on presenting the Southwark Petition.

The same Day, (40.) the Petition of Richard Sheppard, Esq; complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Borough of *Southwark*, was presented to the House by C—es E—ld Esq; Member for H—m in *Suffex*; which was accordingly read: and a Motion was made, that the Matter of the said Petition should be heard at the Bar of the House; whereupon Th—s W—n Esq; stood up and spoke to this Effect *viz.*

That altho' the Hon. Gentleman who presented the Petition, had moved to have it heard at the Bar of the House, and altho' that Motion had been seconded, and very much pressed by the Hon. Gentleman, who was one of the sitting Members for *Southwark*, and against whom the Petition seemed to be chiefly aimed; yet he hoped Gentlemen would have some Regard to the Hon. Gentleman in the Chair, to whom every Election heard at Bar was a very great Fatigue. That besides, they ought to consider their own Time, and how much it would be taken up in hearing the Petitions already appointed to be heard at the Bar, insomuch, that he was afraid it would be impossible for them to go thro the Publick Business which must necessarily come before them, and which could not be put off till another Session, without doing a very great Prejudice to the Nation in general. That as there was a vast Number of Voters in the Borough of *Southwark*, there would of course be a very great Number of Witnesses to be examined; and consequently a great many Points of

Law would probably arise, which must be argued by Counsel, and many of them might perhaps afterwards be argued for a long Time in the House; so that upon the Whole, he did not believe the House could go thro that Election in two or three Weeks, even tho' they should adjourn all other Business, and sit upon it *de Die in Diem*. For this Reason he hoped, that not only out of Regard to their Speaker, but out of Regard to the Publick, and to the Business of the Nation in general, they would allow that Election to go to their Committee, where it might be heard without interrupting the publick Business, without fatiguing their Speaker, and without doing any Prejudice either to their Petitioner, or to the sitting Member.

Sir J—n H—d C—n then stood up, and spoke in Substance thus, *viz.*

Upon the present Occasion, Sir, I cannot omit taking Notice of what happened when the *Yorkshire* Petition was presented. In the County of *York* there are certainly five or six times as many Voters as there are in the Borough of *Southwark*; and therefore, if the Hon. Gentleman be of Opinion, that the Election of the Borough of *Southwark* will take up two or three Weeks of our Time, he must have been of Opinion, that the Election for *Yorkshire* would take up at least three or four Months; yet when that Petition was presented, I remember the same Hon. Gentleman appeared very fond of having it heard at the Bar of this House; and I shall be glad to know from whence proceeds the tender Regard which he is pleased to testify in the present Case for the Hon. Gentleman in the Chair, since he did not seem to shew the least Regard for him in the former?

After him Mr. A—n H—te spoke to this Effect, *viz.*

Sir, By an Agreement between me

me and the Hon. Gentleman who presented the Petition, he promised to move for its being heard at the Bar of the House: He has accordingly done so, and I have seconded that Motion; after which I am not a little surpris'd to hear any Gentleman attempt to have it sent to the Committee; for when the sitting Member, as well as the Petitioner, insists upon having the Petition heard at Bar, I believe there is no Example of such a Petition's being referred to the Committee. I have as great a Regard for the Hon. Gentleman in the Chair as any Member of this House can pretend to; but I know he will grudge no Trouble or Fatigue in doing Service to the Publick, or in doing Justice to any Member who thinks himself injured; and in the present Case I insist with the more Freedom upon having the Petition heard at Bar, because I know the contested Votes are but very few; so that the Hearing can last but a very few Days; and I have some Reason to expect, that the Petition will be given up even before those Votes which are contested are all examined into.

But, Sir, I have another Reason for insisting upon its being heard at the Bar of this House: The Petition which has been publicly read here, contains several grievous and heinous Allegations against me, therefore I think I have a sort of Right to have the Truth of these Allegations examined into in the same Place in which they have been published; and I insist upon it, because, when the Truth of them comes to be examined into, I think I have good Reason to believe, that the Petition will appear to be as vexatious as any that was ever presented to this House. This, I say, I have Reason to believe; and my Reason for believing so is founded not only upon a Consciousness of my own Innocence, but upon the Candour and Sincerity of

the Petitioner's own Scrutineers; for during the whole Time of the Election, the returning Officer for that Borough acted so equally and fairly, that, after the Scrutiny was over, even the Scrutineers for the Petitioner returned him Thanks for his Justice and Impartiality.

For these Reasons, I hope, Sir, the House will not only order this Petition to be heard at the Bar, but will appoint a short Day for that Purpose; considering the Place is just in our Neighbourhood, so that no Pretence can be made, that any Parties or Witnesses are at any great Distance.

Then *W—r Pl—r Esq;* stood up, and spoke as follows, *viz.*

Sir, As the Elections which are appointed to be heard at Bar are generally sooner determined than those which are referred to the Committee; and as it is always very much the Interest of the Petitioner, to have the Matter of his Petition soon heard, if he has any Confidence in it; therefore I have never observed the Hearing of any Petition at Bar refused, when it was desired and insisted on by the sitting Member: But there is something very extraordinary in the present Case, for not only the sitting Member desires and insists upon the Petition's being appointed to be heard at Bar, but there seems to be a Design in the Petitioner, not to have his Petition heard at all, or at least not this Session; for otherwise he would certainly have presented it among the first, as he might and ought to have done, whereas he has delayed presenting it almost as long as he could; which to me is really a strong Presumption, that he is sensible of his Petition's being such as the sitting Member has represented it to be; and if it be so, there can be no stronger Reasons assigned, not only for its being heard at Bar, but for its being heard as soon as possible. The



The Question was then put for hearing the Petition at the Bar of the House; which upon a Division was carried in the Affirmative by 145 to 142. After which the Question was put for hearing it at Bar on the 10th of the ensuing Month, A which was carried in the Affirmative without a Division.

After this, was presented to the House and read, 41. A Petition of William Kirkpatrick, Esq; complaining of an undue Election and double Return for the District of Burghs of B Kircudbright, Dumfries, Lockmaben, Annan and Sanquhar.

Mr. Pl——r's SPEECH in the Committee of Supply.

The same Day the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole C House, to consider of the Supply granted to his Majesty; and Sir Ch——s T——r having taken the Chair, Sir Ch——s W——r stood up and moved the House to resolve, That 15,000 Men should be employed for the Sea Service for the Year 1736, beginning from the first Day of January 1735.

After some Pause W——r Pl——r Esq; stood up, and spoke to this Effect, viz.

I do not rise up, Sir, to oppose the Motion now made to you, because, as we have the Happiness to live in an Island, I have always been of Opinion, that we ought chiefly to depend upon our Naval Force; and for this Reason I shall never be against our keeping up a pretty large Number of Seamen, even in F Times of the most profound Peace and Tranquillity. We have, 'tis true, for some Years past followed a quite contrary Maxim; we have always kept up such a great Number of Land Forces, that it has not been in our Power to keep up such a G Number of Seamen in Time of Peace as we ought to have done; but what has been the Consequence

of this Maxim? It has forced a great Number of our native and gallant Seamen into the Service of foreign Powers, and from thence arose the Difficulty we found ourselves in upon a late sudden Emergency, with respect to the fitting out speedily a powerful Squadron: This Difficulty the whole Nation was lately sensible of; and to this Difficulty we shall always be exposed, unless we disband a great Number of our Land Soldiers, and bestow that Money upon keeping up a large Body of Seamen.

But, Sir, I rise up to put you in Mind, that you ought to proportion all your Expences for the current Service of the Year, not only to the happy Situation of your Affairs abroad, but to the unhappy Situation of your Affairs at home. Whoever considers this, will never give his Consent to the loading the present Generation or their Posterity with new Taxes, and much less to the laying of violent Hands on the Sinking Fund, when both may be prevented by our insisting upon the Payment of those Sums to which we are justly intitled from foreign Powers; and therefore, Sir, when we go into the Committee of Ways and Means, in order to provide for the 15,000 E Seamen now to be voted, I hope you will take under your Consideration, what I shall now presume to mention to you.

As the keeping up of a great Number of Land Forces in this Island is quite unnecessary, and even inconsistent with the Nature of our happy Constitution, and the Freedom of our Government, therefore when any War is like to break out in which we may probably have a Concern, we are always obliged to take foreign Troops into our Pay: Whether we have always been in the Right when we did so, is what I shall not now controvert; but I have always observed, that no foreign Prince would lead

lend us any of his Troops, without our engaging not only to pay them, but to grant him a Subsidy perhaps greater than the Pay of those Troops, upon their own Footing, would have amounted to, and that even in Cases where the Prince stood obliged perhaps by former Treaties to assist us with Troops at his own Expence, and often in Cases where his own Preservation was more immediately concerned in the Event of the War than ours.

Tis true, Sir, we are always obliged upon such Occasions, to have recourse to the Princes of the North, who by Reason of their Poverty plead an Inability to send us, or to have ready to be sent, the stipulated Succours, unless we, by a new Contract, agree to pay them a Subsidy; which has some Shew of Reason, or at least of Necessity, when they raise any new Troops for our Service; but I never could comprehend either the Reason or the Necessity for such a Pretence, when they make no real Addition to the Land Army they before kept up, nor put themselves to one Farthing of an additional Expence on Account of their Subsidy from us; which I know has sometimes been the Case for Years together, during all which Time we have been so generous as to pay their Subsidy regularly, for enabling them to defray an Expence they never were at: At least in the publick Accounts delivered to this House, those Subsidies have been yearly stated as fully and regularly paid, in Pursuance of the Treaties we had before approved of; tho' indeed, an Accident happened not long ago, which gave room to think that all those Subsidies had not been fully and regularly paid to the Princes so intitled to them.

Now, Sir, if we narrowly consider our Circumstances, I believe we'll find that we are as poor, and in as great Difficulties, as the poorest Prince in the North; and as we have

lately sent a very powerful Squadron to the Assistance of a very rich Prince, I make no Doubt but that our wise and frugal Ministers let that Prince know, before they sent out the Squadron, that with respect to him we are a Northern Power, and as needy as any Power he could apply to; and that therefore they have obliged him to pay us a very large Subsidy, for the powerful Squadron we sent to his Assistance.

I am very sure our Ministers had much more Reason to insist upon such a Subsidy, than the Ministers of any Northern Power ever had to insist upon a Subsidy from us; for with respect to the Breach between *Portugal* and *Spain*, it was, in my Opinion, at least as great a Question which of them were acting upon the Offensive, as it was with respect to the late Breach between *Spain* and the Emperor; therefore we were not by any former Treaty obliged to send him any Assistance: Then as to the Expence, it is certain we have put ourselves to a very considerable additional Expence on Account of the Assistance we have sent to him; and as to the Benefit he has reaped from that Assistance, it appears plain to me, that the Tranquillity he has enjoyed, and does still enjoy, has been, and is still owing to nothing but the powerful Squadron we have sent to his Assistance; which I am positive is much more than can be said of any Assistance we have ever got from any of those to whom we have paid such large and such generous Subsidies: To this I must add, that it cannot be said that the Preservation of this Nation was immediately concerned in the Event of the War between *Portugal* and *Spain*; which has generally been the Case with respect to those Northern Princes to whom we have hitherto distributed our Subsidies.

From these Reasons, I am indeed, Sir, to think that our Ministers have



have stipulated a large Subsidy from Portugal; and I have taken Notice of it upon this Occasion, only to put Gentlemen in Mind to call for an Account of this Subsidy, at a proper Opportunity; and to appropriate it to the maintaining the 15,000 Seamen now to be voted; in order to prevent our being obliged to load the present or the future Generation with additional Taxes, or to lay violent Hands upon that Fund, which ought always to be held sacred to the Payment of our publick Debts; by which only we can free our poor Labourers and Manufacturers from those Taxes which at present render the Necessaries of Life so much dearer in this Country than they are in any other.

As neither this Gentleman, nor any other, opposed the Motion, there was no Answer made to this Speech; and therefore the Motion was agreed to without any Debate or Division: After which the follow-

ing Resolution was moved and agreed to of Course, viz.

That a Sum not exceeding four Pounds per Man per Month, be allowed for maintaining the said 15,000 Men, for 13 Months, including the Ordnance for Sea Service.

Jan. 27. was presented and read, 42. A Petition of William Gwyn Vaughan, Esq; complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Brecon. 43. Of Sir James Cunyngham, Bart. and also of George Dundas of Dundas, &c. — for the County of Linlithgow. 44. Of Thomas Murdoch of Camloddan — for the Stewartry of Kircudbright.

The Witchcraft Bill was presented and read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second Time. (See p. 422.)

The same Day the House agreed to the above Resolutions of the Committee of Supply.

[To be continued.]

### A View of the Weekly ESSAYS and DISPUTES in this Month.

Fog's Journal, July 31. N<sup>o</sup> 404.

A Letter from a Jew at Paris to his Friend.  
(See p. 379.)

Aaron Monceca to Jacob Brito.

I HAVE undergone, dear Brito, one of the greatest Dangers I shall ever make Trial of in my Life. I happen'd to fall in Love with a young Creature, amiable, but giddy; witty, but capricious; engaging, but haughty and proud. Consider to what a Condition I should have been reduced, had I suffer'd myself to be the Slave of this dangerous Beauty. A Heart like mine must have been at a Loss to have accommodated itself to the Method of loving a Parisian. Being accustomed to the Sincerity and natural Disposition of our Greeks, I could never have borne the Coquetry and Arts of the French Ladies. I dare aver, that in France, Italy, Spain, Germany, and even in England, they know not what is true Love. This Passion is only known in Asia; there it reigns with Delicacy, and seems to be agreeable to Reason.

The Frenchman affects the Passion much more than what he really feels; Coquet in

Temperament; light, airy, giddy in his Nature; he dances, sings, whistles, and plays the Fool, before his Mistress. If she turns a favourable Ear to him, he presently leaves her; if she is cruel, he consoles himself with a Couplet of a Song against the Fair, in Recompence of his Trouble lost, and goes and repeats his Madrigal to the Woman best acquainted with the Lady that was so insensible of his Merit. Nothing can fix his Inconstancy; his Love extinguishes by Enjoyment, and loses itself by Rigour.

The Italian, close in his Projects, and firm in his Resolutions, attacks a Heart as a General of an Army does a Fortress: He disposes of his Batteries, furnishes himself with all the Help that Art can afford him; endeavours to block up the House of the Person he adores, and hinder the Entry of any of his Competitors; entertains secret Correspondence in the Place, and gets the Chambermaid, or some other Domestick in his Interest. If he succeeds in his Attack, he shuts up his Mistress for all the Rest of her Life, and for the Price of his Love takes from her her Liberty. If he is forced to raise the Siege, he revenges himself of his Rivals, whom he endeavours to poison; and from the Object of his Love, she becomes that of his

his Hatred, and he is sure to destroy her Reputation by the blackest Calumnies.

The *Englishman* is a very bold Adventurer; he thinks himself too perfect, to imagine he is obliged to any Woman that indicates an Affection for his Person. If he is belov'd, he fancies he merits it; if otherwise, he easily comforts himself with the Hopes of finding Women enough that are sensible. He measures Love by Riches, and judges of a Heart by the Guineas in the Pocket.

The *German*, slegmatick, is difficult to be mov'd. His Temperament is slow, cold, circumspect and pensive, which renders him little proper for a Lover. He hardly ever languishes but when he is enlivened by the Favours of *Bacchus*. His Passion rises with his Wine, and evaporates with its Fumes. If at any time, in spite of his natural Constitution, he becomes enamour'd, he returns presently to his first Phlegm. Love with the *Germans* is petrifying like the Ice of the North Seas.

The *Spaniard*, haughty, proves a turbulent kind of a Lover. He is ever in Action, he torments himself, he sighs the Day in Churches, and the Night under his Mistress's Windows. He plays upon the Guittar during the Carnival, and piously whips himself all the *Lent*. All serves to his Amour. He interests the Saints in his Affairs, and causes Oraisons to be sung to St. *Frances* and St. *Anthony*, to engage them to render his Mistress flexible. If he has no Succour from Heaven, he has Recourse to Hell, and consults Witches, Sorcerers and Magicians. Love banishes all Fears of the Inquisition. Is he happy? He forgets the Pains, the Cares, the Fatigues, he has gone thro, and what is more, his Tendernefs. He often plunges a Poinard in the Bosom of the Person he adores; but Vanity has greater Share in his Crime than Jealousy.

In *Asia*, Love is a soft, sweet, lasting Passion, which never works up the Heart to a Fury, but moves it with an amiable Trouble. A Man doth not purchase the Favours of the Fair One by fatiguing and penable Cares, nor do they become tasteless when obtained. They commit fewer Follies for Women than they do in *France*, but then they love them with more Sincerity.

In the *Nazareen* Countries the Men are the principal Cause of one Part of the Failings of the other Sex. It is they who shew them Examples of Caprice, Inconstancy, Perfidy and Infidelity. A Woman who sees her Husband commit an Adultery, and look upon this Crime as a Piece of Gallantry, judges it her Right to think of it in the same Manner. A young Girl abandon'd by her Lover, after a thousand reiterated Oaths, after the most solemn Promises pledg'd, figures to herself that Perjury and Breach of Faith

are but light Faults, since the Lover suffers little in his Reputation by them.

I tremble, dear *Brito*, when I think of the Peril I underwent. I was upon the Brink of the Precipice. I actually felt in my Heart those Motions, of which the Consequences are so fatal in this Country. My Eyes run over with Pleasure the bewitching Features of this fine Person, to whom I rendered a secret Homage. I was ready, in a Word, to hug my Chain, when a little Reflection guarded me from the Evils into which I was going to plunge my self. I thought of the Iniquities I should free my self from, and making an Effort upon my self, I resolved to see my Enchantress no more, and Absence has intirely brought me back to my Reason. Not that I would make it my Glory of being insensible. There is no Person but once in his Life has felt the Shafts of Love; but if I must love, I would not have my Passion be my Punishment, but serve for my Happiness.

I laugh at those Philosophers who make a vain Merit of being always insensible. I had much rather that a Man should boast of being always stupid; for in fine, dear *Brito*, Tendernefs for the fair Sex is the noblest Present we receive from Heaven. 'Tis this Delicacy of Sentiments which distinguishes us from the rest of the Animals; 'tis to the Ardour of pleasing that the finest Knowledge is owing. Sculpture and Designing were invented by an ingenious Lover. 'Tis pretended that Love gave the first Idea of Writing. If we examine the most considerable Events, we shall find it is from that they have their Spring. *Europe* is accountable to this Passion for the most Part of its Amusements: All kind of Pleasures were invented for the Fair Sex. Without Love every thing in Nature would languish: It is the Soul of the World, and the Harmony of the Universe. Heaven in creating Man gave him the Inclination which drew him towards Woman; and the Tendernefs we feel for them is a Present of the Divinity. We ought not to blush at being sensible. We follow natural Impressions, which have nothing criminal in them, if we do not corrupt them by Vice and Debauchery.

It seems as if the *Nazareens* cannot love Women without Guilt. The *French* especially maintain, that Marriage and Enjoyment are the Grave of Love, and this Passion appears amiable to them but in Proportion as it is criminal. They recount a pleasant Story, of which I shall not warrant the Truth, altho' *Mozzerai* has inserted it in his Writings. It was said commonly in *France*, that the finishing of the Civil Wars, which then agitated that Kingdom in the Beginning of *Henry IV.* was owing to two or three Courtisans. The Duke of *Maienne*, Chief of the League against that Monarch, was of a Temperament



ment slow and tardive, which favoured much the hardy Enterprizes of his Enemy. In the Heat of his Rebellion being unhappily for him drawn to the *Hotel de Carneval* with four or five of his Friends, he made there a Debauch with some Ladies of Pleasure, and managed so well with them, that he had need of keeping his Chamber several Days; but the Situation of the Affairs of his Party did not permit him to take palliative Remedies, so that the Venom kept shut up within, which render'd him more heavy, dull and chagrin'd, and exhausted in him the Vigour of his Party. In short, the Duke, a little while after this Adventure, weary and fatigued with the Troubles of the War, begun to hearken to Propositions of Peace.

This Story is a Proof evident enough of the Incontinence and Debauchery of the *Nazarens*. They condemn the Plurality of Wives among the *Turks*, whilst they ruin their Healths, and lose themselves with common Strumpets. They call them *Creatures made for softening the Pains and Cares of human Life*. All rich People have them at certain Wages; the happiest are those who belong to the Farmers-General, Lawyers, or Men of Business. They draw from them considerable Sums, and so receive a Part of the Blood of the People, of the Widow and Orphan. Those that have Lords for their Lovers generally squander what they get. They live well for twenty Years, keep a good Equipage and several Servants. When they grow old, they become as poor as at the beginning. All their Gain is gone in fine Cloaths, Laces, Ribbons and Champagne.

Farewel, dear *Brito*; may'st thou prosper in all thy Affairs, and marry a chaste and faithful Wife for the Glory of *Israel*.

Paris, July 25, 1736.

Daily Gazetteer, Aug. 4. N<sup>o</sup> 345.

Of the late Smuggling Act.

WAS it not of the utmost Importance for the Legislature to enter upon the most vigorous Measures to destroy the abandoned Crew of Smugglers and Outlaws, who threaten'd the Ruin of their Country? Did not the whole Nation cry aloud for the most speedy and effectual Redress against these increasing and destructive Evils? Had not all milder Methods often been try'd, and always prov'd in vain? And can there be a more equal, a more just, and, I may say, a more indulgent Law than the late Act against Smuggling, which some Persons have endeavour'd to represent in so ill a Light? It is an Act of Grace as well as a penal Law, and restores some Thousands of Persons to their Liberty, to their Families, and their Country, who were confined in Gaols, or driven

into Exile, and either miserable to themselves, or a Burthen to the Publick, and who could have had no Hopes of Pardon, if it had not been for the Interposition of the *Legislature*, who were pleas'd to temper Justice with Mercy, and at the same Time that they were providing severer Punishments for future Offences, extended their Clemency to those that were past.

But further to shew the Reasonableness and Necessary of such a Law as this, if there is any Man who wants to be convinced of it; it need only be consider'd, that since the Year 1723, the Forfeitures and Penalties incurred by those who were under Conviction for Smuggling, amount to 4,156,148*l*. and it is no extravagant Supposition, that there were as many more escaped the Reach of Justice, as there were that were apprehended and prosecuted, in that Time, whose Forfeitures and Penalties, if they had been convicted, would have doubled that Sum; and if it should be taken upon an Average, that those Forfeitures and Penalties were 4 times more than what the Government was defrauded of, by such clandestine and illicit Trade, yet the Publick would have been cheated of 2,078,074*l*. within these 13 Years; which Money, if it had been duly paid, would have lessen'd the Interest, which the Nation is now oblig'd to pay, on account of the Deficiencies, occasion'd by those pernicious Practices, above 60,000*l*. a Year, reckoning Interest at Three per Cent.

But as there was the utmost Necessity for such a Law, so there is nothing in the Law itself that is inconsistent with the Liberties of the People, or that gives any new Powers to the Crown, or that lays any unreasonable Restraints or Hardships upon Trade. Any Justice of Peace, it is true, has, by this Act, an Authority given him to commit to the next County Gaol, without Bail or Mainprize, any Persons that shall be found, to the Number of three or more, armed with Fire-Arms, in order to be aiding and assisting in the clandestine running of Goods; but then Information must be made upon Oath, that such Persons are assembled together for such Purposes, to warrant such Justice of Peace so to do; and as such Offence is made Felony, and the Persons convicted of it are to be transported for 7 Years, in the same Manner as other Felons are appointed to be transported, by two Acts of Parliament, one made in the 4th, and the other in the 6th Year of his late Majesty, this is no more than the Justices of Peace have a Power to do, in all other Cases, upon an Information upon Oath for Felony.

Any Person likewise that is found lurking, or loitering, within 5 Miles of the Sea, or a navigable River, and who there is Reason to suspect waits there with a Design to assist in the

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Smuggling of Goods, may, after Information given upon Oath before a Justice of Peace, be apprehended, and if he cannot give a satisfactory Account of himself, his Calling or Employment, the Justice of Peace has a Power to send him to the House of Correction, to be whipt, and kept to hard Labour, for such Time as the Justice shall think convenient, provided it does not exceed a Month. But neither does this Clause give the Justices of Peace any more Power, than they exercise every Day in the Case of Vagrants, and which the Act of Parliament made in the 12th Year of the late Queen impowers them to do, with this Difference, that by the 12th of the Queen the Justices may commit any Person to the House of Correction, to be whipt and kept to hard Labour, merely for Vagrancy; but a Person cannot be apprehended by Virtue of this Act, unless he is not only proved to be a Vagrant, but also suspected to be a Smuggler; for the Law esteems every Man a Vagrant who is found loitering and lurking from his Place of Habitation, and who can give no satisfactory Account of himself, or of his Calling or Employment; which if such Person so apprehended is able to do, the Justice must discharge him; and if he has Time allow'd him to make his Innocence appear, and that he is not concern'd in the Running of Goods, which he must have upon Request, he is neither to be whipt, nor kept to hard Labour; so that he cannot be punish'd as a Vagrant, if he can acquit himself of being a Smuggler.

These are the two principal Clauses which have occasioned most Clamour against this Act; but when the Objections that have been made to them, shall be duly considered, I really believe they will appear to be without Foundation.

*Craftsman*, Aug. 7. N<sup>o</sup> 527.

*The Gazetteer compar'd to a Drum; with Remarks upon Mr. Osborne.*

ONE of my late Correspondents hath compared the *Gazetteer* to a Drum. He observes that every Body, who hath seen the *Train'd-Bands*, or *Guards*, upon a March, must know that this is a most gaudy and glaring Instrument; tho' upon a nearer View, the Colours appear very coarse, and not unlike those made use of upon *Sign-Posts*. What gives it the most conspicuous Figure are the *King's Arms* bedaub'd upon it, in a most miserable Manner. It is likewise remarkable, says he, that a March, or a Tune, is not produced upon it, without much beating, and that it is only the same Thing over and over again; for it hath but one Note, which, as I remember, is *G. flat*. He farther observes that this Instrument is so much neglected at

present, that if it happens to beat, some of the Populace and Children will run to hear it; but every Man of Sense passes by, without taking the least Notice, thinking it to be only for a *Puppet-Show*, or to recommend some *sharping Fellow*, with his Cups and Balls, and Legerdemain Tricks.

A Indeed, that Drum, or rather *Hum-Drum*, the *Gazetteer*, is now quite unbraced, and the principal Operators upon it are gone off, either by natural, or political Deaths; particularly Mr. *Waltingham* and the most impenetrable Sir *A. B. C.* Mr. *Osborne* had likewise laid down his *Drum-stick*, and was preparing to retire with the honest Wages of his Labour, for several Years past; but I unluckily stop'd him on the Road by some Remarks upon the present State of *Prerogative*, which he had asserted to be totally abolish'd at the *Revolution*.

We have already had two or three sparring Bouts upon this Subject; and I did not intend to have troubled the Reader with any more; for as I design these Papers for another Publication, I have always endeavour'd, as far as I am able, to avoid Repetitions of the same Thing; which seems to be no Restraint at all upon Mr. *Osborne*; but his last Paper is so intirely foreign to the Point, and he takes such a scandalous Advantage of some late Occurrences, (to which I am as much a Stranger as himself) that I cannot pass it over without some Remarks.

D For, instead of coming to the Point, as I stated it very fairly in my last Paper upon this Subject; whether we got as much by the Revolution as might have been expected, upon so great an Occasion, and was even promised us, in the Prince of Orange's Declaration; he rambles into a Discourse, as he calls it, concerning legal Slavery and Parliamentary Tyranny. He says, these are Words given out

E by the Author of the *Dissertation on Parties*, on Purpose to disgrace the Revolution, and reproach the present Government; to which I answer, that the *Dissertator* upon Parties was not the first Person, who propagated that Notion, if he propagated it at all; for I cannot pretend to charge my Memory so minutely as to Words, at this Distance of Time; and

F I do not think it worth my while to examine the *Dissertation* about it. But whether those Words are made use of in that Treatise, or not, Mr. *Osborne* himself is pleas'd to confess, that there may be such a State as legal Slavery and Parliamentary Tyranny. Nay, he takes no small Pains to prove it, by an Induction of Particulars, under our ancient Constitution; tho' he adds, that to talk of it, at this Time, when not a Law made since the Year 1688, (unless in the four last Years of Anne) can be produced, which hath so much as an indirect Tendency to weaken the Security of Person and Property, or abridge as of



our Liberties, is downright Madness and popular Frenzy, set about by Knaves, and believed only by Fools.

Mr. Osborne may always be very secure of not being contradicted in such Assertions; and that, no Doubt, is the Reason why he hath Recourse to them so often, instead of coming to the Point, which he had undertaken to prove, viz. that the King hath no Prerogative at all, and that our Liberties were not only claim'd, but effectually secured at the Revolution.

He ought to have proved in particular, that a full Settlement of our Liberties, under a free and legal Parliament, as expressly promised in the Prince of Orange's Declaration, did not include the Independency of the Members within Doors, as well as the Freedom of their Election without; or that both these Points were effectually secured by the Bill of Rights, which only declared them to be the People's Rights, and consequently imply'd that they ought to be secured.

It is likewise incumbent upon him to prove that the Crown hath not acquired any new Power, since the Revolution, by the Increase of our Taxes, and the Multiplicity of penal Laws, which have given it an Ascendency over the other Branches of the Legislature, and may one Day prove dangerous to our Liberties.

I should be glad to know, for Instance, whether he does not think that the two late Acts, to prevent Smuggling and the Retail of spirituous Liquors, have made some Addition to this Power of the Crown.

But instead of answering any of these Questions, as I said before, Mr. Osborne contents himself with repeating the same trite old Stuff about the Advantages of the Revolution in general, which nobody pretends to deny, and with making us answerable for the late Gunpowder-Plot in Westminster-Hall. (See p. 398.) He does not, indeed, charge us with being the Persons immediately concern'd in the Perpetration of it, which I take as a great Favour, and a particular Instance of his Candour; but he says, that it is a natural Inference drawn from the general Doctrines of the Craftsman.—How so?—Why, if we are under a State of legal Slavery, quoth Mr. Osborne, the Laws are certainly Libels, and ought to be blown up, or destroy'd, as well as Prerogative.—But where hath the Craftsman asserted that we are in such a State? For my Part, I do not recollect any such Position; tho I cannot agree with him, that no Law hath been made since the Revolution, which has so much as an indirect Tendency to it.

As to the late Affair in Westminster-Hall, I am very far from approving it, and have often express'd my Dislike of all such violent Proceedings; however, that is nothing to the

present Point, about Prerogative, or the Power of the Crown, which I shall sum up in the Words of an Author, who wrote against the Danger of mercenary Parliaments, soon after the Revolution. Having taking Notice that K. James was defeated in his Design of getting a corrupt Parliament, he proceeds in the following Manner.

A 'This miserable Disappointment of K. James's Hopes made Way for our late glorious Revolution, which was brought about by the hearty Endeavours, and accompany'd with the most unfeign'd Vows and Wishes of all true Lovers of their Country, who from hence expected a full Deliverance from their present Miseries, and a sure Remedy for their future Fears; for what Happiness might not the People well hope for, under the Government of the best of Kings, supported by the best of Titles, viz. the general Consent and Election of the People?

B 'We were fill'd with golden Dreams not only of a bare Security for our Estates and Lives, but an inexhaustible Affluence of all Manner of Blessings a Nation is capable of enjoying. But tho' we have dreamt the Dreams, yet have we not seen the Visions; and tho' the Nation is by this Time sadly sensible how wretchedly they have fallen short of their expected Happiness, yet are they not at all acquainted with the true Spring and Fountain, from whence all their Misfortunes flow; which is, indeed, no other than that barefac'd and openly avow'd Corruption, which, like an universal Leprosy, hath so notoriously infected and over-spread both our Court and Parliament.

C 'Tis from hence are plainly derived all the Gallineries and Distractions, under which the whole Nation at present groans. 'Tis this, that hath changed the very Natures of Englishmen, and of valiant made them Cowards, of eloquent dumb, and of honest Men Villains. 'Tis this can make a whole House of Commons eat their own Words, and counter-vote what they had just before resolved on. 'Tis this could summon the mercenary Members from all Quarters of the Town, in an Instant, to vote their Fellow-Criminals innocent. 'Tis this, that can make the Parliament throw away the People's Money with the utmost Profusion, without enquiring into the Management of it. 'Tis this, that hath hinder'd the passing a Bill so often brought into the House, for incapacitating Members to bear Offices. 'Tis this, that could make Men of peaceable Dispositions and considerable Estates, vote for a standing Army. 'Tis this, that could bring Admirals to confess that our Fleet, under their Command, was no Security to Us. 'Tis this, could make wise Men act against their own apparent Interest. In short, it is this, which hath infatuated

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\* our Prudence, stagger'd our Constancy, sul-  
 ly'd our Reputation, and introduced a total  
 \* Defection from all true English Principles.  
 \* Bribery is, indeed, so sure and unavoidable  
 \* a Way to destroy any Nation, that we  
 \* may all sit down and wonder that so much  
 \* as the very Name of a free Government is  
 \* yet continued to Us.'

P. S. Since the foregoing went to the Press, I have read the *Gazetteer* of the 3d Instant, sign'd *Britannus*; in which the late Riots and Disturbances in several Parts of the Town, on Account of the *Irish Labourers*, are imputed to the *Craftsman*, as well as the Insults upon our Laws, in *Westminster-hall*; and because it happen'd to be said, in our last Paper, that there seems to be something in the present State of Affairs, and the Disposition of Mankind, which is very far from making me despair; it is very candidly infer'd, by this Writer, that the Rag-Fair Rioters have recover'd my Spirits, and giving me new Life.

To this I shall only answer, (as I can with the strictest Regard to Truth) that the Paper, which hath given *Britannus* so much Offence, was not only written, but printed, before any of those Disturbances happen'd, or came to my Knowledge. (See the Occurrences.)

As to the remaining Parts of his Paper, and the Menaces contain'd in it, I despise them as heartily as I do the Author of them, who shall never provoke me to enter into any Dispute with him, unless it be to detect a Falsehood, or clear up a Matter of Fact, as in the present Case.

CAL. D'ANVERS.

Fog's Journal, Aug. 7. N<sup>o</sup> 405.

Jacob Brito to Aaron Monceca.

TWO Days ago, my dear *Monceca*, I arrived at *Turin*. The *Piedmontese* seem to me a People of whom I have had hitherto no just Idea. Their Character is a Mixture of the *French* and *Italian* Humour; they are *Petit Maitres*, Slaves to Fashions, great Complimenters, like the *French*; are phlegmatick, vindictive, Priest-ridden, like the *Italians*; and have, of themselves, as much Vanity, as both together.

*Turin* is a very fine Town, full of Buildings of a good Taste, and a noble Architecture. The People who frequent the Court incline to the *French* Manners, and the Citizens follow the *Italian*; but as I have already told thee, neither the one nor the other resemble entirely either of these two Nations.

The principal Assemblies, the amorous Rendezvous's, are generally in Churches. There are few Days that are not dedicated to the Solemnization of some Saint. They run from all Parts to the Temple appropriated for

that Use, where there is generally an excellent Concert, and there they pass a good Part of the Day. The *Petit Maitres*, the Ladies, the young Divines, belonging to the Court, go regularly to assist at these Solemnities, which resemble nothing so much as those of ancient *Greece*. When these Assemblies break up, after what they call the *Salut*, they take a Walk in the Publick Places, of which the Esplanade, situate between the Town and the Citadel, is most visited, during the Summer Heats. There the Noble *Piedmontese*, with his Head lifted up like an Ottrich, his Hand stuck in his Girdle, putting on a proud, haughty Look, displays his Figure, half *French*, half *Italian*. Otherwise he rarely goes Abroad, except to a Coffee-house, where he drinks a Dram in *Freisco*, which commonly serves him for Supper.

The *Italians* are generally ignorant, but the *Piedmontese* more so; I don't believe they have ever had an Author whose Reputation extended ten Leagues from Home. The least known of the *Italian* Writers were not of this Nation. I was making this Reproach to a *Piedmontese*, and he answered me gravely, that I was mistaken, since *Plautus* and *Terence* were of his Country. I ask'd him how long ago it was since this Discovery had been made? he answer'd, that he knew nothing of it himself, but that he had heard this Fact assured by a very able Person, who commonly pass'd the Day in a Coffee-house, where all the Learned Men of *Turin* usually met. This Coffee-house is the Rendezvous of the *Beaux Esprits* of this Country. Thou wouldest be astonish'd, dear *Monceca*, if thou wert to transport thyself, on a sudden, from the Academy of Sciences into this Literary Mish-mash. I had the Mortification Yesterday of hearing, in one half Hour I staid in the Company, more Impertinence and Absurdity than had ever been wrote by half the *Spanish* Theologians.

To two Things may be imputed the Causes of Ignorance in the *Piedmontese*; their Character, which is vain and idle, and the Subjection which the Inquisition brings them under. As soon as they understand the *Latin* of the Bible, or that of the *Missal*, they look upon themselves as Scholars of the first Class; they congratulate themselves on the Efforts of their Imagination, and wonder how their Mind could raise itself to such a Point of Perfection. It would be dangerous for them to penetrate further; for the least Light that should dissipate their Darkness, would draw upon them the Indignation of the Inquisition. Ignorance, with the Monks, is the very Basis of their Tranquillity.

The *Piedmontese* have not Vivacity enough to distinguish the Works of the *Belles Lettres*. There is more Difference between a *Florentine* and a *Piedmontese*, for Sprightliness of Imagination,



nation, than between a *Frenchman* and a *Muscovite*. One may see two neighbouring People, who speak the same Language, and have the same Manners and Customs, have yet a Genius differently extensive. The *Languedocians* and *Provençals* are remarkable for Vivacity and Liveliness of Imagination, whereas nothing is so dull and stupid as the *Auvergnans* and the *Savoyards*. The *Flemmings* are the People most inflamed with Superstition, Italy and Spain containing fewer Puerilities than the single Church of *Ghent*; the *Dutch*, their Neighbours, have exiled from their Provinces, Bigotry and Monacal Worship. It may be said, that every *Hollander*, let his Religion be what it will, is a Philosopher that has refined and reduced it to Rules of good Sense. A *Nazareen* Papist at *Amsterdam* is a Man much more reasonable than at *Rome*; a *Hugonot* is there less a Fanatick than in the *Cevennes*, and a *Quaker* not so ridiculous as at *London*.

From whatever proceeds the Difference between the Genius of the *Dutch* and the *Flemmings*, and the *Provençals* and the *Savoyards*, it is surprising, as to the two last, in relation to the Great Men these Countries have produced. The *Savoyards* have acquired no Name in the Republick of Letters, or in the Inventions of Arts, except you allow the Sciences of Chimney-sweeping and Race-Shows, which they carry over all Foreign Countries, to pass for an Effort of Imagination. The *Provençals* have produced successively a Crowd of Great Men; the most famous even of the last Age, were born in *Provence*, viz. *Gassendi*, an excellent Philosopher; *Moreri*, an Author equally profitable and amusing; *Masillon*, an Orator of the first Class; *Father Thomassin*, an Historian to whom the greatest Praise is due; *Petresc*, the celebrated Antiquary; *Tournefort*, the ablest of Botanists. The *Trabadours*, (or first Gallick Poets), Story-tellers, Singers, Jugglers, and Players, assembled themselves at the Court of the Earls of *Provence*. It was there they exercised the witty Games of which they were the Inventors, called *Sirventes*, *Tençons*, and the Court of Love. The other *Gauls*, jealous of the Advantages of the *Provençals*, would fain have Part in them; so they learned from the *Trabadours* to make Verses and Songs, and *Thibaud*, Count of *Champagne*, who drew them to his Court, signalized himself in this kind of Poetry. The *Trabadours*, Jugglers and Singers were so esteemed in *France*, that they were assisted with all the necessary Means of Travelling from one Place to another, and had all possible Encouragement given them to fix their Abode in the Country. *Louis IX.* made an Ordinance that the Jugglers should be free of all Tolls, Customs, &c. only for reciting a Couplet of a Song to the Toll-gatherer, and Players were to enjoy the like

Franchises by shewing a few Monkey-Tricks; from whence came the *French Proverb*, *Païer en Gambade, et en Monnoie de Singe*.

There is seen in this Town a great Number of Poor, who by a bad Harvest two Years together, are reduced to extreme Necessity. The Townsmen do what they can to assist them, and the Monks break thro' their usual Avarice to keep them alive; they give to them Bread and Soup on certain Days of the Week at the Gates of their Convents. The Religious Communities of the *Nazareens* have this Custom at *Rome*, and there are few Monasteries where they do not distribute each Day a small Portion of the great Wealth they amass together. I shall relate to you a Story of a *Spaniard* which well enough exposes the ridiculous Vanity of that Nation. There are a Crowd of *Arragonian*, *Andalusian* and *Castilian* Students, who come to *Rome* to obtain of the Pope some Benefice in their Church, and beg their Bread all the way from *Madrid* to *Italy*. By the Help of a large Collar of Oil Cloth garnish'd with Shells, and a long Staff, they find Charity wherever they come; for the *Nazareens* have as much Regard for the Pilgrims of *St. James* and *Loretto*, as the *Mahometans* have for those of *Medina* and *Mecca*. When these *Spaniards* come to *Rome*, they have no other Way of Living than what they meet withal at the Gates of these Convents. That done, they walk gravely the rest of the Day in the *Spanish* Square, considering themselves not one jot less than the first Princes of *Rome*. A *Castilian* newly arriv'd, who knew not the Hour when the Soup was given out, address'd himself to a poor *French Ecclesiastick*, who liv'd on the Conventual Alms. His *Spanish* Vanity would not suffer him to enquire simply for the House where the Soup was distributed; such a manner of Speaking seemed to him ignoble, and inconsistent with his Character; so that after considering in what oblique Manner to explain himself, he found no better Way than to ask the *Frenchman*, if he had taken his Chocolate yet? A stupid tomado su Chocolate? My Chocolate, answer'd the *Parisian*; How the Devil must I pay for it? I live upon Alms, and wait till the Soup is ready at the *Franciscan* Convent. You have not had it then? says the *Castilian*. No, reply'd the *Parisian*, but now is the Time, and I am going thither. Pray, shew me the Way, said the glorious *Spaniard*, and you will see what an Example of Humility *Don Antonio Perez de Valcabro de Redia de Montalva, &c.* will give Posterity. And who are all these People you have named, ask'd the *Frenchman*? It is I alone, answer'd the *Castilian*. If it be so, reply'd the *Frenchman*, call it rather an Example of Necessity and good Appetite. Adieu

# 434 The WILL of SAMUEL WRIGHT, Esq;

Adieu my dear *Monteca*, live contented,  
and preserve thy Health.  
*Turin, July 23, 1736.*

*Daily Gazetteer, Aug. 10. N<sup>o</sup> 350.*

I Do not at all wonder, (says *Britannus* to Mr. *D'Anvers*) that you now disclaim the *Rag-Fair Rioters*; we know that they are quell'd; nor am I surprized, that you now pretend to disapprove of the Insult on our Laws committed in *Westminster-Hall*; we have seen, that it rais'd in every Man's Breast the justest and warmest Indignation; yet, Mr. *D'Anvers*, it cannot but be remark'd, that you express your Disapprobation of this Enormity in such a Manner, as would make one think you as sincere in these Professions, as you are untrue in others; as you are untrue when you pretend to have been always an Enemy to violent Proceedings; for have we not seen you often exhibiting and recommending to the People *Assassinations* and *lawless Butcheries*, as Lessons of *Use* and *Instruction*? Can we then think, that you are more honest in your Dislike of the late outrageous Insult on some of the best design'd Laws, when you treat it only as the natural Effect of the People's being bound down by severe Laws?

The Inference I drew about the Riots, was neither uncandid nor unnatural; and to prove to you, that I shall not on any Occasion depart from Candour, I will take it for granted for the Future, that what you say with regard to the *Rag-Fair Riots*, is true; that your Paper was printed before those Disturbances happen'd, or came to your Knowledge; (See p. 432.) but then you must allow me, that this was a Truth which neither I nor the World could know till you told us it, since it might not have been true, and that the Knowledge of these Riots might have come to you before your Paper was printed; for it was so early in the Week as the Tuesday, if not the Monday, that they begun.

But the clearing up of this Fact, as you call it, will, I fear, Mr *D'Anvers*, be of little Service to you; for was not the Outrage in *Westminster-Hall* a sufficient Declaration of the prevailing of that Spirit of Sedition, which must give Pleasure to all who hope to rise by the Confusions of their Country? Is it not then incumbent on you, to shew what that present State of Affairs is, and what that Disposition of Mankind which sav'd you from desponding? Till you do this, you must give the World leave to think, that your triumphing in the present Conjunction, had no better nor no other Foundation.

*London Daily Post, Aug. 12, and 13.*

THE Remarkable Will of Samuel Wright, late of Newington Green, Esq;

deceased; having made much Noise, and as great Numbers of People are to receive Benefit by it, we have, in order to oblige our Readers, procur'd an Attested Copy of it, as follows.

*Extracted from the Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.*

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN:

I Samuel Wright, of the Parish of *Islington*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Gent. being at this Time of perfect Mind and Understanding, for which praised be Almighty God, and considering the Uncertainty when, but Certainty of my Death, do, in the Fear of God, whose I am, and do endeavour to serve, make this my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all other and former Wills, by me heretofore made. My Soul I do perfectly resign unto my Blessed Redeemer *Jesus Christ*, in and thro whom alone, and his glorious Merits and Redemption, I humbly hope for Eternal Happiness and Salvation; and my Body I commit to the Earth in Trust and Faith of a joyful Resurrection to everlasting Felicity and Happiness, and to be decently interred at the Discretion of my Executors herein after named; and as for such Worldly Estate as God in his Infinite Mercy has bestowed upon me, I will, give, devise, and bequeath the same as followeth.

*Imprimis*, I do Will, that all my Debts and Funeral Expences shall be justly paid.

*Item*, I give to my Cousin *Susanna Clark* the Sum of two thousand Pounds, to be paid her within three Months after my Decease.

*Item*, I give to my said Cousin *Susan Clark* all that my Estate at or near *Great Paxton* in the County of *Huntingdon*, with all the Rents and Profits thereof (without Waste) for her Use and Behoof, during and until her Natural Life be ended; and thenceforward after her Decease, I will, give, devise, and bequeath the said Estate at or near *Great Paxton* aforesaid, unto my Cousin *John Wright*, the Son of *Arthur Wright*, and who now liveth at *Creke* in *Northamptonshire*, to him and his Heirs for ever.

*Item*, I give to the said *John Wright* the Sum of one thousand Pounds, to be paid him as soon as conveniently may be.

*Item*, I give to his Brother *Arthur, Robert, and Oliver*, one hundred Pounds a-piece, or to each.

*Item*, I give to my Cousin *John Wright*, Son of *John Wright* of *Creke*, deceased, the Sum of two hundred Pounds; and to his Daughter *Mary Wright* the Sum of three hundred Pounds.

*Item*, I give to my Cousin *James Fisher*, the Sum of five hundred Pounds.

*Item*, To his Sister *Elizabeth Busine*, Sen. the Sum of two hundred Pounds.



# The WILL of SAMUEL WRIGHT, Esq; 435

Item, To my Cousin Thomas Clark the Sum of five hundred Pounds.

Item, To his Sister Rebecca Horner the Sum of five hundred Pounds.

Item, To Thomas Gardner, of Brackley Northamptonshire, the Sum of five hundred Pounds.

Item, To his three Sisters Elizabeth, Amy and Ann, the Sum of two hundred Pounds to each; and to Sarah Strickland one Shilling.

Item, To Mrs. Jane Glegg, Mrs. Mary Woodcock, Mr. Edward Woodcock, the Sum of five hundred Pounds to each,

Item, To the two Sons of Mr. Thomas Glegg, viz. Thomas and Edward, five hundred Pounds to each.

Item, To Ann Citizen the Sum of one hundred Pounds.

Item, To my Friend Roger Jenyns, Esq; the Sum of five hundred Pounds.

Item, To my Friend Joseph Speed the Sum of two hundred Pounds.

Item, To Nathaniel Barton the Sum of two hundred Pounds.

Item, To my three Executors hereafter named the Sum of one thousand Pounds each, and more the Sum of twenty Pounds each to buy Mourning.

Item, To six Nonconformist Ministers of good Life and Conversation, that are not worth two hundred Pounds each in the World, the Sum of one hundred Pounds to each.

Item, To six honest sober Clergymen, of Temper and moderate charitable Principles to their Dissenting Brethren, that are not worth two hundred Pounds each, or provided with a Living upwards of forty Pounds a-year, the Sum of one hundred Pounds to each.

Item, To Forty poor decayed Families, that have come to Poverty purely by Losses, and Misfortunes unavoidable, the Sum of one hundred Pounds to each.

Item, To Forty poor Widows, upwards of Fifty Years of Age, that are not worth fifty Pounds any one of them in the World, the Sum of fifty Pounds to each.

Item, To Forty poor Maidens, whose Parents have formerly lived well, and now come to Decay, and have not one hundred Pounds each to their Portion, the Sum of one hundred Pounds to each.

Item, To Twenty poor Boys to cloath and put out to Apprentice, the Sum of fifty Pounds to each.

It is to be observed that all the above Charities are to be performed at the Discretion and Choice of my Executors, the Qualifications being duly weighed and considered.

Item, To the Society for Reformation of Manners the Sum of five hundred Pounds.

Item, To the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Sum of five hundred Pounds.

Item, To Christ Church Hospital the Sum of one thousand Pounds.

Item, To my Cousin John Dunn the Sum of five hundred Pounds.

Item, To St. Thomas's Hospital the Sum of one thousand Pounds.

Item, To Bethlehem Hospital the Sum of one thousand Pounds.

Item, To the new Part built for Incurables the Sum of one thousand Pounds.

Item, To St. Bartholomew's Hospital the Sum of one thousand Pounds.

Item, To the Workhouse in Bishopsgate-Street, London, the Sum of one thousand Pounds.

Item, To my Servants that shall live with me at my Decease, the Sum of one hundred Pounds to each.

Item, To the Prisoners in Ludgate the Sum of five hundred Pounds.

Item, To the Prisoners in the Fleet Prison the Sum of four hundred Pounds.

Item, To the Prisoners in the Marshalsea, Southwark, the Sum of three hundred Pounds.

Item, To the Prisoners in Whitechappel Prison, the Sum of three hundred Pounds.

Item, To the Poor at Great Paxton, and to the Poor at Lubenham, and to the Poor at Islington, and to the Poor in Bow Parish by Old Ford, and to the Poor of St. Albage, London, the Sum of Fifty Pounds to each of the said Parishes.

I desire it may be observed, that the above Charities to each of the Prisons and Poor of the Parishes, is to be paid and distributed, as, upon Examination and in Discretion my Executors shall judge best, and not otherwise.

Item, I give to John Barnes of Lubenham one hundred and fifty Pounds.

Item, To William Iliffe of the same Place, one hundred Pounds.

Item, To Job Bull of the same Place, Eighty Pounds.

Item, To Samuel Sprigg fifty Pounds.

Item, To William Thompson twenty Pounds.

Item, To Henry Hitcock, Thomas Palmer, William King, John Luck, John Andrewes, Richard Norton, William Wade, Joseph Tilley, Richard Paine, John Tomkins, or whoever occupies the same at my Decease, the Sum of ten Pounds to each.

Item, To John Bate of the same Place, the Sum of five Pounds.

Item, To the Parson of Lubenham the Sum of twenty Pounds.

Item, To the Dissenting Minister at Harborough the Sum of thirty Pounds.

Item, To John Dams, of the Chick at Great Paxton in the County of Huntingdon, the Sum of one hundred Pounds.

Item, To John Petty of the same Place the Sum of eighty Pounds.

Item, To — Peope and Thomas Moore, to John Moreton, to — Emery, to Thomas Gutteridge, the Sum of ten Pounds to each.

Item,

436 The WILL of SAMUEL WRIGHT, Esq;

Item, To Mr. James Benson of St. Neots, the Sum of fifty Pounds.

Item, To Mr. Richard Shelden of the same Place, the Dissenting Minister, the Sum of fifty Pounds.

Item, To James Hugget, jun. my Tenant near Old Ford, at the three Colts in Bow Parish, the Sum of one hundred Pounds.

Item, I give and bequeath all that my Estate and Manor, or reputed Manor of Lubnam alias Lubenham, in the County of Leicester or in Northamptonshire, and any Part or Parcels of Land near adjacent, together with all Houses, Barns, Stables, or any other Buildings on the Premises whatsoever; as also all that my other Estate, in Lubnam alias Lubenham, that is to say, the great and small Tythes, Oblations, &c. unto my Kinsman John Wright, who now lives at Creke, and is the Son of Arthur Wright, of the same Place in Northamptonshire, deceased; I say, I give and bequeath both the said Estates to him the said John Wright, and his Heirs for ever; hoping, expecting, and desiring the Possessors thereof will at all Times do the best Service they can for the true Interest of their Country, and the Protestant Religion.

Item, I give and bequeath to Mr. Thomas Glegg, Banker in Lombard-street, London, all that my Estate commonly called the Three Colt Farm, in the Parish of Bow near Old Ford, Middlesex; together with the House, Barns, Stable, &c. to him and his Heirs for ever; hoping, expecting, and desiring the Possessors thereof will at all Times do the best Service they can for the true Interest of their Country, and the Protestant Religion.

Item, I give and bequeath whatever Surplus or Remainder of Money (if any) shall be after the true paying of, and satisfying all the aforementioned Expences, Bequests and Legacies, I say, I give the said Overplus to be distributed and paid to the Widows or poor Orphans of Nonconformist Ministers, not being any of them at such time of Distribution worth (bona fide) upwards of one hundred Pounds in the World, and the Widows being then upwards of fifty Years of Age: I say to be paid in such Proportions, and to such Numbers only, be the same more or less, as my Executors shall agree to and judge meet and fit.

And I do hereby constitute and appoint Mr. Thomas Glegg, Mr. Joseph Paice, and Mr. Joseph Sped, my Executors of this my last Will and Testament.

Moreover, I give and bequeath unto my above mentioned Cousin Susannah Clark, one of the two Houses, Out-Houses, Garden and Orchard thereto belonging, situate at Newington-Green, together with all things fix'd thereunto; as also all my Plate, Linnen, Rings, Bedding, and all my Household Furniture whatever; I say, I give and bequeath

which of the two Houses she shall forthwith after my Decease make choice of, to her and her Heirs for ever; and also whatever Goods and Money shall be in the Closet at Mrs. Bacbe's in Dove-Court, Lombard-Street, London. And the other House she shall not make choice of, I give and bequeath unto Mr. Thomas Glegg the Banker, and to his Heirs for ever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the 22d Day of August, Anno Dom. 1735, and in the 9th Year of our Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

SAMUEL WRIGHT.

Signed, Sealed, Delivered and Published, by the afore-named Samuel Wright, as his last Will and Testament, in the Presence of us whose Names are underwritten and subscribed in his Presence by us.

William Bedell, Scr. in Threadneedle-Street.

Thomas Moor, his Clerk.

Samuel Hurst.

I DESIRE my Funeral may be performed in a grave, decent, not in a pompous Manner; I would have no Blue-Coat Boy, nor Parish Boys, at my Funeral, nor any Escutcheons, Guidons, or the like. I would have Gold Rings given about Twenty Shillings, or not exceeding one Guinea each in Value.

I would be buried by my dear Father and Mother, in St. Alphage Church, London.

And altho' I have omitted it in my Will, yet I do hereby desire and require my Executors to pay to each of my Servants that shall remain with me at my Decease, the Sum of Six Pounds to buy them Mourning. And also to each of the Persons, undernamed, and written with my own Hand, the Sum of Twelve Pounds to buy them Mourning, over and above the several Bequests or Legacies I have left them in my Will, viz. to John Wright, Son of Arthur Wright, to James Fisher, to John Dunn, to John Wright Son of John Wright, to Thomas Gardner, to Mrs. Jane Glegg, to her Sister Mrs. Mary Woodcock to Mr. Edward Woodcock, to Thomas and Edward Glegg, to my Friend Roger Jennings, Esq; to my Cousin Susan Clark, to Mrs. Elizabeth Horner, to Thomas Clark.

Witness my Hand, Anno 1735.

JAMES WRIGHT.

And whereas some or other base, wicked, malicious temper'd People may after my Decease (I living and dying unmarried) raise contrive and publish some vile, false Story, or other: I do hereby under my Hand, and in the Presence of Almighty God, his Holy Angels, before whom I am going to appear, declare to all the World, that I never carnally knew any Woman whatsoever, as a Man



does his Wife; nor ever was under any Contract or Engagement with any Woman directly or indirectly, upon any Account whatsoever. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, in Newington Green this 15th Day of October 1735. SAMUEL WRIGHT.

And Whereas by my Will, I have left to my Cousin James Fisher the Sum of five hundred Pounds for himself only, I do hereby declare and desire, and my Intent and Will is, that the Sum of five hundred Pounds more be paid to my said Cousin James Fisher, for the Use and Benefit of his Son Alexander. As Witness my Hand June 9, 1736.

Witness June 21, 1736. Tho. Glegg.  
Jof. Speed.

Proved at London with three Codicils annexed the 5th Day of August 1736, before the Worshipful Thomas Walker, Doctor of Laws and Surrogate, by Thomas Glegg, Joseph Paice and Joseph Speed, the Executors, to whom Administration was granted, being sworn duly to administer.

Wm. Legard.  
Pet. St. Eloy.  
Hen. Stevens.  
Deputy Registers.

Craftsman, Aug. 14. N<sup>o</sup> 528.

A Dialogue between Mr. Hearty, Inn-keeper, in the Northmost Part of England, and Mr. Gage, Exciseman.

G. Goodmorrow, Mr. Hearty.

H. Goodmorrow to you again, Mr. Gage. What! I hope you have no Information against me.

G. Why so, Mr. Hearty?

H. Why so? Did not you take Stock last Night?

G. True; but we are obliged to be strict in these Times. 'Tis as hard upon us as upon you.

H. No, there I ask your Pardon; for you get your Bread by your Employment; but what do you think we get by being harra's'd so?

G. Harra's'd, Sir!—what do you mean by such Reflections upon the Government?

H. Sir, I scorn your Words; and hope we shall never see the Time, when complaining of a troublesome Jack in an Office shall be call'd reflecting upon the Government.

G. Ay, ay, I see your Drift well enough; but you'll be soon taken down a Peg lower.

H. What! you mean, I suppose, when the Gin-Act takes Place.

G. Yes; and a glorious Act it is, notwithstanding all the Rout made about it.

H. It may be so, for aught I know; but I am sure of one Thing; and that is, whether the Act be glorious, or not, we are bound to obey it.

G. But pray, Mr. Hearty, what Objections may you have against it?

H. Your humble Servant for that, Sir. What! you want to draw me into a *Premunure*, as the Saying is. — No, no, Mr. Gage, I know a little better than all that; but you are at Liberty to give your Reasons for the Act; and, if they are good for any thing, you ought not to conceal them; for it hath lately been Part of your Business to *predicb Politicks*, as well as to peep into Cellars, and keep Guard upon *Brewing Vessels*.

G. You may sneer as you please, Mr. H. but I shall never be ashamed of justifying the Design of this Act, and am ready to give my Reasons.

B H. Well, sit down then and let us hear them

G. I suppose, You will not deny that the Drinking of Gin was grown to such an excessive Height amongst the common People, that it required some immediate Remedy.

H. So indeed, they say it was at London; and I am ready to own that it hath got too much Footing amongst us in the Country; tho not to such a Degree as some People seem to imagine. For my Part, I never sold a Drop of Gin in my Life, nor any creditable Inn-keeper upon the Road, as far as I know. But pray, Mr. Gage, why must all Kinds of *spirituous Liquors*, and even all *Compositions* of them, be put upon the same Foot?

G. If the Parliament had not made the Prohibition general it would have been presently evaded, as the last Act against Gin was.

H. And don't you think that this will be evaded too? We have heard of Holes to creep out at already; and I doubt not but a thousand Wits are now at Work for that Purpose.

G. But how can it be done, Mr. H. when the Execution of it is lodged in the Commissioners of Excise, whose Judgment is final, in all such Cases, without any Jury?

H. Ay, there you nick us again. But what if some Liquor should be invented, which will answer the same Purpose, and not come under the *Latus of Excise*.

G. Why then I suppose, that would be put down too; for the common People must be preserved.

F H. The common People, no Doubt, are highly obliged to those, who take so much Care of them; but why should not some Care be taken of the great People, as well as the little? For, if we are not misinform'd here, they stand in full as much Need of it, they are grown as extravagant and debauch'd in their Way as the common People can possibly be; and I'll defy you to prove that the Country is not as great a Sufferer by it. Do you think, that Gin and all the *spirituous Liquors* in the World ever did this Nation more Mischief than *Opera's*, *Masquerades*, *Gaming-Tables*, and some other Vices of Quality, which

which I could mention?

G. I don't pretend to say that *great Men* have no Faults.

H. No Faults quoth a! there are some of them, who throw away 4 or 5000*l.* a Year upon a *Dog-Kennel*, and as much more upon their *own Tables*, where there is nothing fit for an honest Man to eat.

G. That's hard, indeed.

H. Ay, so it is, Mr. Gage; and They'll allow a *French Son of a Whore* a much better Salary for poisoning their Stomachs and picking their Pockets, than they'd give to save an hundred *Englishmen* from rotting in a Gaol.

G. I have, indeed, heard much Talk about these new fashion'd *French Cooks*.

H. Ods flesh, Mr. Gage, I am told that They'll consume a Dozen Hams for Sauce to a Brace of Partridges, and whittle down 20 or 30 Legs of Mutton into one sorry Dish. Nay, the impudent Rascals shall be allow'd as much *Burgundy* and *Champaigne* as they can guzzle, whilst they are committing this Waste upon their *wife Masters*.

G. No Matter how extravagant *great Men* are. They can afford it, and it does the Nation good.

H. I deny both; for they not only beggar their Families and ruin their *bonest Tradesmen*, but are afterwards obliged to expose *Themselves* and their Country to Market for a scandalous Livelihood.

G. You are very free, methinks, with your *Superiors*.

H. No freer, Mr. Gage, than they deserve; for if they were better, we should live better too; and therefore I should be glad to see a Law made against the Vices of *great Men*, as well as *small*. Let them have their *French Wines*, with all my Heart, tho they won't allow us a Dram of *French Brandy*, even to save our Lives upon the Road. But for God's sake why should not there be an Act to prohibit the *farther Importation of French Cooks and Italian Singers*?

G. These are Questions, Mr. Hearty, which it is not fit for me to answer — Besides, it is going off from the Point.

H. Perhaps, it may be safer to go off than on.

G. Why, I hope you don't take me for an *Informers*.

H. I don't say I do; but 'tis the best Way to keep ones self out of any Man's Power; and therefore I'm resolv'd to say nothing but what I should not be afraid to let the King hear himself. But if you have any Thing farther to say about this same *glorious Act*, as you call it, I am ready to hear you.

G. I don't at all wonder that you *Publicans* should be so angry with it.

H. Hold, Sir, none of your Reflections, I beseech you; for the *Publicans*, who bear so bad a Character in Scripture, and are always

coupled with *Sinners*, were not *Inn-keepers*, but *Excisemen* and *Tax-gatherers*.

G. Lord, Mr. H. you are so captious and testy, that there is no arguing with you.

H. 'SBlood! Sir, 'tis enough to make any Body testy. But go on, go on.

G. I say, I don't wonder at all that you Gentlemen, who keep *publick Houses* (I hope that will please you) should be so angry with *this Act*, because you apprehend it will hurt you much in your Trade; but you don't seem to consider that if you should lose one Third, or one Half of your *Business*, your Landlord must lose as much of his Rent.

H. But I have a Lease, good Sir, for above 20 Years to come, and I don't suppose my Landlord will ease my Rent of his own good Will, or discharge me from my Lease, as long as I am able to hold it. There are few such Landlords, Mr. G. in these Times. They are rather for racking and screwing us up as high as they can, in order to pay their Taxes, or support their Extravagances in that cursed Town, which swallows up all our Money.

G. However, that is not every Body's Case, who keeps a *publick House*.

H. I don't say it is; but they, who have no Leases, will not be much better off; for their Landlords will hardly fall their Rents, till their Ruin convinces them it is absolutely necessary; so that they must either forsake their Houses and *Business*, where they are known and have got good Custom by their Industry, or stay there till the Burthen of the Rent eats them up; and then, perhaps, somebody else may have their Houses upon much easier Terms. A mighty Comfort truly!

G. I must own that it is a little hard; but *publick Evils* can never be remedy'd, without injuring some *particular Persons*.

H. I wish, with all my Heart, that those *particular Persons*, as you call them, may not prove to be more than you imagine.

G. No Doubt on't, Mr. Hearty, they are too numerous; but there is still another Thing, which ought to be consider'd, and I believe had some Weight in this Affair.

H. Pray, what is that?

G. Why, we have too many *publick Houses* in this Kingdom; more, I believe, than in any Nation in the World of much greater Extent.

H. I am ready to allow it, and wish they were much fewer; but pray, Sir, how came that to pass? Were they not encouraged at first, for the Sake of the *Excise*, and other *Revenues*? Besides, if it should be thought necessary to lessen the Number of *publick Houses*, how is our *standing Army* to be quarter'd? It is well known, at present, to be a very heavy Burthen upon us, numerous as we are; and if only a *third Part of us* should happen



happen to be ruin'd by *this Act*, or it should be thought proper, on any Occasion, to increase our Forces; what is to become of them, or us?

G. O, Sir, the Parliament, to be sure, will take particular Care of that; and, as the *Gazetteer* lately observed, when any Thing is enacted by Parliament, after solemn Debate and upon mature Deliberation, it is the biggest Presumption and Insolence for any Man whatever to set up his Judgment, in Competition with the Wisdom of the Legislature.

H. Sir, I honour the Parliament as profoundly, and obey their Laws as submissively as you, or any Exciseman in England can do. But Parliaments are not Popes, Mr. Gage; nor did I ever hear that they pretend to Infallibility. Have we not often seen one Parliament repealing and even censuring what another had done? Nay, han't we seen the very same Parliament undoing their own Work, and thereby confessing themselves liable to Error? We have an Instance of this in the very Case we are talking about; for the last Parliament upon mature Deliberation, made a Law against Gin; and finding themselves mistaken, upon maturer Deliberation, repeal'd it. The present Parliament, upon the maturest Deliberation, finding the last Parliament mistaken in repealing that *Act*, have obliged us with the present; and who knows, but they may likewise find themselves mistaken, upon still more mature Deliberation, and repeal even *this Law*?

G. Why therefore all this Clamour? For if the *Act* should really be attended with any such bad Consequences, you may depend upon it that it will be repeal'd, or at least explain'd and amended.

H. I don't know what you mean by explaining and amending; but nothing of that Kind can be done till the Parliament meets, and how many thousand Families must be ruin'd first? You know, there are Multitudes of People in this Kingdom, who live from Hand to Mouth, as the Saying is, and just make a Shift to rub on, from Year to Year, upon Credit and a running Trade. But what will become of all such People, in our Way, after Michaelmas? Don't you think that their Creditors, knowing their Circumstances, and apprehending they can't stand their Ground after the *Act* comes in Force, will all endeavour to get their Money, and strive who shall be foremost in pulling the poor Creatures to Pieces?

G. There will, no Doubt, be many such unhappy Cases; but these, as I said before, cannot be help'd, in the Redress of a general Grievance.

H. Where the general Grievance lies, Time will discover. But you seem to have had almost enough of this Argument; and therefore I shall only ask you a Couple of Questions. And in the first Place, I should be

glad to know the Reason why Scotland is excepted, and left at Liberty to sell *Aqua Vitæ*, or any other spirituous Liquors, just as they did before the *Act* was made.

G. I can give no other Reason for it than that their Members insisted upon it, and the House did not think fit to refuse them.

A H. Very well; but don't you think it very hard that People of the same Nation on one Side of a River should have more Privileges than the People on the other Side? This is more provoking than the Case of the poor People of *Hochstraten* in *Brabant*, who being then under the Spanish Government, (as my Lord *Clarendon* informs us) and subject to *Horse-Quarters* in the Winter Season, were not only terribly harass'd and oppress'd by them, but had the Mortification to see their Neighbours the *Dutch*, who had only a Line between them, at full Liberty and living in Plenty. I say, Mr. Gage, that my Case is too much like it; for I can almost throw a Stone from this Place over the *Tweed*; and if I can't oblige my Customers with a Dram of Brandy, or a little Tiff of *Punch*, I must expect to see them stop on t'other Side the River.

G. It cannot be help'd, Mr. Hearty: the publick Good requires it. But pray what is your other Question.

D H. Why it hath been whisper'd about here as if there was something more than ordinary at the Bottom of *this Act*, and that the ——— what—d'ye—call—it *Lift* would get a good round Sum by it. How say you, Mr. Gage, is there any Thing in it or not?

G. Nay, if you come to such Questions, Mr. Hearty, I have done with you. What d'ye think I have a Mind to lose my Place at once? — Your Servant.

E H. Nay, prithee, stay and drink his Majesty, King George's Health this Morning. Come, here 'tis, with all my Soul; and Confusion to those, who make it their Business to turn the Hearts of the People against him!

Fog's Journal, Aug. 14. N<sup>o</sup> 406.

A Letter concerning History.

F I HAVE taken Notice, in some of my former Letters, of the obscure Beginnings of History, and how much Trouble and Pains we are at to discover the Truth of Things in those distant Times. When we draw near to our own, we find other Perplexities which embarrass us no less. The too great Number of Historians, with the little Knowledge and Capacity most of them have discovered, throws the Mind into Confusion, by which we are unable to distinguish Truth from Falshood, in such a Collection of Facts with which we are oblig'd to load our Memory.

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The few Remains left us of the ancient Greek and Latin Historians have been purg'd by Time. When I say purg'd, I mean not such Works of which we have unhappily lost considerable Parcels, but I speak only of those that are come down to us, and have not undergone the common Fate of all sublunary Beings, or lie submerg'd in Oblivion along with many Authors who made a tolerable Appearance when they first saw the Light. The Greek and Roman Historians we have now with us, are the valuable Depositaries of what 20 Ages have transmitted to us, which we are to hand down with as much Care to later Posterity.

A thousand Years hence our Sons will see but the best of our Historians. They will be delivered from all the bad, of which the Worms, the Dust, the Grocers, and the Pastry-Cooks, will have aveng'd the Universe. The illustrious *de Thou* shall reach to the most distant Time; *Mexerai* and some others, altho' less perfect, will be long esteemed; but how many Writers will perish successively one after the other? Alas! who knows at this Day a hundred Books of those Loads with which the Press, within these 20 Years past, has been encumber'd? What Mortal is there, who being careful in preserving a good Taste, will venture to read *The History of the Seven Wise-men*, by *Larrey*, enrich'd with Remarks by an Author worse than the Original. The Histories of *Louis XIV.* and *William III.* done by the same Author, have finish'd their Career. Our Sons and Nephews will have no Fatigue in endeavouring to reconcile this Writer with himself, who alternatively forms of those two Monarchs, two Heroes and two S—ls.

It will not be worth while to give a Detail of the Books that come forth and die daily, of which Number are *The History of the Negotiations of the Peace of Nimeghen*; an insipid Work as to Style, and ill digested. *The present State of the United Provinces*; an untimely Production, that owed its precipitate Birth to the Design of anticipating another who work'd on the same Subject. *The History of Poland under the Reign of Augustus II.* a stupid Collection from News Papers, augmented and swell'd by a Compilation of random Pieces.

Thou hast read, no doubt, the History of England by *Rapin Thoyras*, a Work well enough executed, if we consider the insuperable Difficulties a Foreigner meets with in collecting and adjusting his Materials. The Factions of different Reigns commonly hung out only false Lights, so that the Author is sometimes under a Necessity of doing his Business by them, or he must work in the dark, and this is no sure Way of discovering Truth,

As to the Continuator of Histories, the Credit a good Book establishes with the Publick would less animate another Writer to continue it, if he considered that it was giving himself a dangerous Rival, to whom he is always present; a middling Diamond never appears well near a Brilliant; it preserves more of its Fire when it is seen alone, and its Defects are not so apparent. The Continuation of *De Fleury's Ecclesiastical History* would be a fine Piece, if it was not obscur'd by the Beauty of the first Work. The last Volume of *Don Quixot* would have pleas'd well enough, if it had not been preceded by the former.

To continue a Work a Writer must have a brighter Imagination, and more Vivacity of Genius, than the first Author, who has only his own natural Ideas to follow; but the Person who comes after him can make use of his Imagination but by halves, and is obliged to submit it to that of another; if he has no Mind, like the Continuation of *Rapin's History*, to make the Book appear of two different Pieces, that have no Relation between them.

The Number of middling and bad Writers form an Obstacle to the Advancement of the Study of History. To learn History from an Author devoted to a Party, would be informing ones self of the Right of two Persons in a Dispute at Law, by the Pleading of an Advocate on one Side only. To apply to an ignorant Historian, who is but moderately skill'd himself, to chuse such a Writer to conduct us to the Knowledge of Facts, is to give one's self up to a blind Man to guide us in an obscure Road; and to found our Belief on the Authority of one that is hir'd and paid for his Work, and with whom all Praise is valued at a certain Price, is to look for Truth in a Panegyrick.

The famous *Gregorio Leti* pretended, after *Macbiaval*, that an Historian ought to have neither Religion nor Country. I had much rather he had said neither Country or Money. For as to Religion, besides the Impiety of the Sentiment, it obliges no Man to disguise the Truth. *De Thou* was a Papist, and he is equally esteem'd by Protestants, and those of his own Communion. I know there are outrageous People of all Religions, who cannot suffer the Faults of any of their Profession to be blamed, nor the Virtues of those who think different from them to be praised. But an Historian doth not write for Persons bred and nurs'd up in Prejudice: Vile Slaves to their false Opinions. They may fill their Minds with Chimera's drawn from Books wrote by Monks or factious Republicans; but the Way to profit by these Writers is for ever to hold their Works in the utmost Contempt.

Paris, Aug. 5, 1736.

Daily



Daily Gazetteer, Aug. 17. N<sup>o</sup> 356.

**B** *BRITANUS* addressing himself to those who may be affected by the *Gen-Act*, upon the last *Craftsman*, (p. 437.) says: You cannot possibly think, that the *Craftsman's* Invektives against the *Geneva Act* have any other Foundation, any other View, than to convert Discontent, from whatever Cause it may arise, into Enmity against the Government; you cannot think that it is Commiseration for the Distillers, or a Desire of doing any Good, that fills his Mouth with Complaints; for let me ask you, where was the *Craftsman* while the *Act* was passing? What did he say then in your Behalf? Did he propose any milder Methods, any softer Remedies? Did he plead your Hardships to the People, or represent your Hardships to the Legislature? No: He stirr'd not a Step, he open'd not his Mouth, he laid in wait on this Occasion, as he does on all others, to watch the Event, to see if it would any where create Uneasiness; that is the only Game he flies at; seeing this, he rous'd immediately, and as you must needs observe is now full of Glee, hoping for Confusion, Sedition and Rebellion.

But what is as extraordinary in the *Craftsman's* Endeavours to turn the Resentments of the Sufferers on account of the *Geneva Act* against the Ministry, is his superlative Modesty; for do not all Men know, that none, in all those Debates, were more moderate than the Ministers? Who were they that proposed milder Means, Remedies of a less violent Nature? Were they not the Ministers? Of the same Nature in every respect, is Mr. *D'Anvers's* Insinuation about the *Civil List's* Advantage being at the Bottom of this *Act*, than which nothing can be more false or base; the *Civil List* gets no Addition by it, but would have been a Gainer had it never been made. It is not therefore to be imagin'd, that any People will be so abandon'd, as to follow an Oracle that has so often deceived them, nor list themselves under the Banner of a Guide, who can lead them no where but to Destruction; on the contrary, it is to be presumed, that all Men who are in their Senses, who love their Properties, their Liberties and their Lives, will be deaf to the Trumpet of Sedition, detest the Guilt of Rebellion, and look upon the *Craftsman* as an Enemy to Society, and a profess'd Foe to Government; one, whose Want of Honesty, is only equal'd by his Want of Shame.

Daily Gazetteer, Aug. 18. N<sup>o</sup> 357.

Of Mobs and Riots, with an Account of Wat Tyler's Insurrection.

**W**HOEVER has read the History of our own Country, has seen what ter-

rible Convulsions in the State have been occasioned by very small and insignificant Accidents, and what fatal Consequences they have drawn along with them. The Insurrection of *Wat Tyler*, in the Time of *Richard II.* is a memorable Instance of this Kind; a Collector of the Poll Tax at *Deptford* demanded Twelve-pence for his Daughter; *Wat Tyler* told him she was within the Age prescribed by the *Act* of Parliament, and therefore was not obliged to pay it; the Collector said, he would know the Truth, and made a very indecent Attempt upon the young Woman, for which the Father knocked out his Brains with a Hammer: The Spectators applauded the *Action*; the Mob rose in *Deptford*, and were soon joined by such Multitudes, that in a little Time *Wat Tyler* marched at the Head of above 100,000 Men to *London*, setting open all the Gaols, and releasing all the Prisoners in his Progress.

When they came to *London Bridge*, they found the Gates shut; but the *London Mob* immediately opened them in spite of their Magistrates, and joined the others. They burnt the Houses of the Lords, the Judges, and the Principal Citizens; the *Savoy*, then the Palace of the Duke of *Lancaster*, the Archbishop's Palace, and the *Temple*, with all the Writings kept there, were reduced to Ashes; the *Flemings*, a poor industrious People, who worked hard to get a Livelihood, were particularly the Objects of their Fury; they dragged them from the Churches, where they had taken Sanctuary, into the Streets, and there massacred them.

After the committing these Outrages, they proceeded to the *Tower*, and tho' there was then a Garrison in it of 1200 Men, 600 of which were Archers, yet they had struck such a Terror by the Cruelties they had exercised, that the Gates were presently opened to them; the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Treasurer, who had retired there for their Security, were seized, and had their Heads struck off upon the Spot.

The King and Council in the utmost Consternation and Perplexity, offered some considerable Privileges, and a general Pardon to those that would depart; but the Favour was not accepted by many, and *Wat Tyler* would not enter into Negotiation with any but the King himself; the King sent a Person of Distinction to him to desire a Conference; which being obtain'd, *Wat* made his Demands; the principal of which were, that the Laws should be abolished, and the Government new modelled, according to certain fantastical Notions which he himself had framed. During this Conference, he took an Occasion every now and then to lift up his Sword, as if it were to intimate to the King what he was to expect, if his Proposals were not granted. His insolent Behaviour

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so exasperated *William Walworth*, the Mayor of *London*, who attended the King, that he could not contain his Indignation; but without considering the Danger that he exposed both the King and himself to, he split *Wat's* Skull with his Sword, and laid him dead upon the Place. This bold Action happened to succeed, and soon after the Rabble that were under the Conduct of *Wat Tyler*, dispersed.

*Jack Straw*, who was Companion to *Wat*, and Head of the *Essex Mob*, being likewise defeated and taken Prisoner, was executed. At his Death he confessed, that if they had succeeded, their Intention was to murder the King, to extirpate the Nobility and Clergy, excepting only the Mendicant Fryars, to divide *England* into several Kingdoms, to make *Wat Tyler* King of *Kent*, to abolish all the ancient Laws and make new ones.

After some Account of the Insurrection under *Jack Cade* in the Reign of *Henry VI.* this Writer concludes thus. By these two Instances only, tho' many others might be mentioned, it will be easily perceived, of what absolute Necessity it is, for the Nation to be provided with such Laws as may prevent even the first Steps and Approaches towards any riotous and disorderly Meeting of the People; for when once a Mob are collected together and have done one Act of Violence, they soon proceed to another, till they perpetrate the most extravagant Enormities and the most horrid Cruelties: A Quarrel about Wages, or a Difference between a few Workmen and their Masters, if not put a Stop to in Time, may end in an Insurrection that may shake the Foundation of a Government; for tho' at first it might be only a small Spark, yet falling upon combustible Matter it may occasion a Conflagration not to be extinguish'd but by an Ocean of Blood.

Old Whig, Aug. 19. N<sup>o</sup> 76.

**M**R. *Prynn*, in the *Gazetteer* of Aug. 5. tells us, 'That a Physician, when he has found out a Distemper, will vary his Regimen according to the Circumstances of his Patient. And that the Limbs (which are so many Members of the natural Body) are frequently cut off for the Preservation of the Whole; and this grand Maxim of a Sacrifice, or a yielding of Interests, is the Pursuit of every Man in private Life who understands his own Interest rightly.'

Here we see the *Writ de Hæretico Comburendo*, and all the Cruelties of the *Inquisition*, defended. But methinks Mr. *Prynn* has stretched a little too far, and has said more than a *Ghostly Inquisitor* would have said, viz. that to be cut off and destroyed, is the Pursuit of every Man in private Life who understands his own Interest rightly. He adds,

'Now this is the great Art and Mystery of Government; but the Misfortune is, no body cares to make a Resignation or Sacrifice of their private Interests to the publick Good, whenever a Competition arises between them.'

What this great Art and Mystery of Government is, we are to learn by what he said before; and that is, how to apply a proper *Emetick* or *Cathartick* to the Conscience, or in the Failure of that, an *Axe* or an *Halter* to cut off and destroy the Member for the Health of the Body. The very next Sentence intimates a wild Retort, or convulsive Reluctance of the Writer: 'But the Misfortune is, says he, no body cares to make a Resignation!' This, *q. d.* is the great Art and Mystery of Government, but no body cares to be thus governed; i. e. every body dislikes a Resignation of their Lives and Fortunes at the arbitrary Pleasure of the Governor. So that this publick Virtue, which Mr. P. has recommended as most besitting the great Art and Mystery of Government, no Body cares for; consequently his Plan of Government must be supported by a Violence offered to the common Sense of Mankind. He further adds,

'But as a Judge on the Bench cannot give the Cause in Favour of the Plaintiff and Defendant too, so neither can any Minister upon the Face of the Earth, oblige two contending Parties of Men, whose Views are directly opposite.'

**D** Surely Mr. P. might have considered, that a Judge's Province is not to determine from opposite Views, but from the Justice and Legality of the Cause; but whether to act on this Principle be Policy in a Minister of State, or no, is a Question, which if Mr. P. should appear to have answered in the Negative by what follows, then he ought to apply those Words of the wise Man, *That as the Legs of the Lame are not equal, so is a Comparison in the Mouth of a Fool.* He goes on,

'This was, says he, the Case of the late Attempt to repeal the Corporation and Tol Acts. Some zealous Men among the Dissenters were very solicitous in the Affair; but the National Church was alarmed at the Proposal, and the Sense of the Nation appeared to be against it; therefore it was a wise and just Measure, for Gentlemen who might, in their own Opinion, be for the repealing those Acts, to submit their private Sentiments to those of the Publick, and not to hazard the Disobliging the Body of the People, in Compliance with the Request of a Party, small in Proportion to the whole Kingdom, which was in general against making the Alteration proposed.'

**G** Now we see on whom these Arts and Mysteries of Government are to be exercised, and to whom the medicinal and chyrurgical Operation



rations are to be applied, viz. the Protestant Dissenters. But how will Mr. P—'s Reasoning hold? Let us for once suppose the Case to be as he has stated it, viz. that the Sense of the Nation was against the Repeal, and that it alarmed the national Church; will it hence follow that it was either a wise or a just Measure for Gentlemen to sacrifice their own private Judgments on this Account? If this be a Truth which we may depend upon, it will hence also follow on the same Ratio, that where Gentlemen have given their Votes for any other Acts which they have known to be contrary to the Sense of the Nation, and the Interest of the Clergy, they must be equally chargeable with Folly and Injustice. But again, upon Mr. P—'s Principle, private Virtue must be sacrificed to the Cry of the Mob, and the Alarms of a Dr. Sacheverel; for it is well known, that the honest, judicious, and unprejudiced Part of the People are Friends to Liberty, and as such abhor every Degree of Persecution; (a Brand of Distinction by disqualifying Laws is undoubtedly a Degree of Persecution;) and that the most pious, and christian Part of the Clergy, were far from disliking the Alteration proposed, &c.

Craftsman, Aug. 21. N<sup>o</sup> 529.

OF TIME-SERVING, and how to do it with Advantage.

Mr. D'Anvers,

IN the Epistle to the Romans, cap. xii. v. 11. most of our printed Copies read τῷ Κυρίῳ δακνύοντες; and agreeably to this, our Translation hath it, serving the Lord. But many antient MSS. read, τῷ Καίρῳ δακνύοντες. St. Ambrose discards the common Reading for this, which he strenuously defends. St. Cyprian and the vulgar Latin confirm it. Erasmus and Dr. Mill prefer this latter, as the genuine Reading.

Taking it therefore for granted that this was the Autograph of the Apostle, let us consider the Meaning of the Words. Dr. Wall renders them thus; watching an Opportunity; i. e. the fittest Season for doing Good. A late Translator of the New Testament thus; making the best Use of every Incident.

I cannot help thinking both these to be far-fetched and wrested Constructions. The literal Signification of the Words is, Time-serving; and I do not remember that either the Greek, or the correspondent Latin Phrase, temporari servire, was ever taken in any other Sense.

What a glorious Panegyrick might be struck out of these Words upon Temporizing; or the laudable Art of getting Preferment, by complying with the Times, and the Passions, Humours, or Interests of Men in Power? It is, indeed, surprising that the ministerial

Writers have not yet made Use of it for that Purpose.

Bp. Burnet tells us, in his History of the Reformation, that most of the Bishops comply'd with all the Changes in Religion from the Time of the Divorce, in Henry VIII's Reign, to the Completion of the Reformation, under Q. Elizabeth; and I believe that is not the last Instance to be found in History, when the same venerable Bench have paid a more punctual Regard to this profitable Advice τῷ Καίρῳ δακνύοντες, than to any divine Precept whatsoever.

Nor are Courts ever at a Loss for Laymen, of the same obsequious Tempers; who rather than lay a Stumbling Block in the Way of a weak Minister, or prove the Cause of unchristian Opposition, are so humble as to sacrifice their own private Opinions to the public Good, and resign their Consciences to the Direction of their Superiors, for a reasonable Gratification.

The first and principal Rule to be observed, in this Case, is to watch the Changes of the Times, and suit your Conduct accordingly; that is, always to oppose the popular Cry, and be most zealous in forwarding those Measures, which are most generally disliked, or condemn'd. Whilst Affairs are wisely and honestly conducted, or at least go swimmingly on, a Minister hath no Occasion for such Assistance; and Ministers are a Sort of Dealers, who never care to put themselves to any unnecessary Expence. For this Reason, the Fag-End of an Administration is commonly the properest Season for a dextrous Time-server to make his Appearance. Most Administrations, as well as most Reigns, set out well, and like new Brooms sweep clean. The Persons, who come into Power, are generally in a good Humour; and the People are generally out of Humour with those, who go out; so that a new Ministry have commonly an easy Game to play at first. But when they have render'd themselves universally odious, the Time-server may be sure of making a good Harvest; especially, if he hath Skill, and Credit enough to screen them from the Resentments of the People.

It is likewise proper for a Man, who proposes to make his Fortune by this Method, to distinguish himself at first on the opposite Side; that he may not only have an Opportunity of diving into their Secrets, and betraying them to his new Master, but likewise cast a Blemish on the Party, which he leaves.

When all Matters are adjusted between him and his Purchaser, the next Thing is to pitch upon a proper Time to declare himself, and a proper Point to go off upon. I have already said enough of the former; and as to the latter, it ought to be the most unpopular Question, that happens to offer itself; such as the Extension of Excise Laws, the Establishment of

a *standing Army*, &c. for as there is no Merit in going over to a *Minister*, when he is not distressed; so neither is there any in concurring with him upon *Points*, which are reasonable in themselves.

If the Person, who is to act this Part, hath been more than ordinarily zealous in the Cause of *Liberty*, and remarkably vehement against the *Measures of an Administration*, whilst the *Opposition* to it was every Day likely to prevail; let him still profess the same Principles, and justify his Change of Conduct either by a pretended Discovery of some secret Designs in those, who are supposed to be at the Head of the *Opposition*, or an affected Concern for the Interest of the Prince on the *Throne*, whom he apprehends to be endangered by it.

It will not be amiss to add a solemn Declaration, or Appeal to Heaven, upon such an Occasion, that he hath been misled by *Prejudices* in his former Conduct; and that what he now does proceeds intirely from better Information, and the pure Dictates of *Conscience*, without any corrupt Views, or lucrative Considerations whatsoever. I have often seen this Method practised with wonderful Success.

You will observe, Mr. D'Anvers, that these Rules are calculated chiefly for such Persons as are either considerable in themselves, by their Birth and Fortune, or made so by the good Opinion and Suffrages of their Countrymen; but they may be apply'd, with a little Variation, to Men of all Degrees; such as *Levee-bunters*, *Court-Danglers*, *Election-Mongers*, *political Writers*, and other Retainers of Power.

Having mention'd *political Writers* in this Number, give me Leave to take Notice of a Passage in one of the *Gazetteers*, where *Britannus* observes, with an Air of Triumph, 'that *Faction* was defeated in every Shape, 'and all her *Votaries* seem'd fetching their 'last Gasp. Even the Faith of the *Jacobite*, 'fail'd him; and *Fog*, the Leader of the 'forlorn Crew, retired from the Combat in 'a Fit of Despair.'

It is true that the Paper, call'd *Fog's Journal*, hath been written, for some Weeks past, in a different Strain from what it was formerly, and seems to be list'd on the *Court Side*; but whatever Reason the *Author* of that Paper may have to despair, I am credibly inform'd that the present Regulation of it did not proceed from thence; and if it is true, that the *Proprietors* of it were converted by the same prevailing Arguments, which had so wonderful an Effect upon the *Proprietors* of the *London Journal* some Years ago, it cannot be properly said that even they retired from the Combat, in a Fit of Despair.

It is said that one of them had even much stronger Inducements; and whoever considers

the Anxieties of a long Exile, will not wonder at some little Sacrifices to regain the Liberty of one's native Country.

But whatever might be the secret Motive to this great Revolution in *Politics*, I may venture to congratulate you upon it, as it will deprive the *ministerial Writers* of one of their principal Topicks; for instead of reproaching you any longer as a Confederate with *Fog*, in the Cause of *Jacobitism*, you may soon expect to see him co-operating with them against you, and perhaps bearing them Company gratis into the Country.

It will be pleasant enough to observe that *Paper* fill'd with elaborate Arguments in Defence of *Excises*, *standing Armies*, corrupt *Parliaments*, &c. but I think it was not altogether prudent in *Britannus* to blab out this Design, before the Publick was prepared for it. He ought to have given the new Mr. *Fog* Time to wind off by Degrees, as he seem'd to intend, and not put his Readers upon their Guard, by telling them all at once that he is enter'd into the Service of the Times. But Discretion is a Quality, which we are never to expect from such Writers.

After this Triumph over Mr. *Fog*, the same judicious *Author* gives you a Slap, and tells us, 'that nothing was look'd for farther 'than in what Manner the *Craftsman* would 'retreat. It was every Day expected when 'he should give up the Ghost, and cease to 'vex the World any more. But lo! to the 'Grief and Sorrow of all good Men, he is 'recovering.' What a sad Thing is that; and what will become of us all, if you should go on? But I hope you will consider better of it, and retire in Despair, with poor Mr. *Fog*; for you find that it is grown a Crime, but one Degree below Treason, not to despair of the *Commonwealth*. Or, if you rather chuse to retire in good Plight, like the sage Mr. *Osborne*, you must do as the sage Mr. *Osborne* hath done; and if you make the proper Applications, I believe it is not yet too late.

I shall therefore conclude with the famous Advice of a certain brazen Head, several hundred Years ago, which ought to be observed by all *Temporizers*; viz. *Time Was; Time Is; but take Care to lay hold of the Opportunity before the Time is Past.*

I am, SIR, &c.

*Fog's Journal*, Aug. 21. N<sup>o</sup> 407.

Of Ministers, and the Influence of the Fair Sex in the Government of States.

WE have lately seen in France what has hardly ever happen'd there before. The Women quite excluded from any Part of the Ministry. An impenetrable Secrecy reign'd in all Publick Affairs. This judicious Conduct is an Effect of the Prudence of a Minister,



her, and the premature Wisdom of the Prince, who, in an Age when the Heart commonly becomes the Sport of the Passions, lives in the Midst of his Court with the most exact Circumspection. The *French* are astonish'd to see the Model of a Government of which they had no Notion hitherto. They knew by Experience that the Fair Sex have often had more Share in great Affairs, than the Ministers themselves, and it is well known the Prejudice the State received by it.

If I was a King, I should chuse Persons always to assist me, of an Age when the Passions do extremely abate; I could even wish they might be unmarried. For what Ascendant may not an artful Woman gain over the Mind of her Husband? The greatest Ministers never had Wives. When a Man is entrusted with publick Business, it is rare that his Vigilance is sufficient to hinder a skilful Woman, who holds some Place in his Heart, from discovering, sooner or later, a Part of his Secret.

The late Duke Regent knew how to rise above this Weakness; subdued 'ten times a Day by different Beauties, he never suffered Love to extend its Rights over Politicks; even in the Bosom of Softness and Pleasures, the Minister had nothing common with the Lover. But where shall we find again so great and firm a Genius? History hardly preserved one in many Ages. On the contrary, we generally see Women give the decisive Stroke to great Affairs. In spite of all the Faults of which they are accus'd, the Ladies are at all Courts, and at all Times the principal Movers of great Events. St. Evremont says, *The wise Courtier takes care to have none of them for his Enemy, nor even to speak against them in general. It is a Misfortune to those Men who look upon them as a weak and infirm Sex.* There is no Enemy so dangerous as a Woman. An able Minister, who manages the Interests of his Master, is a Novice to an outrageous Woman, who seeks Opportunities to revenge herself.

When a Woman is personally interested in an Affair of State, or in a Conspiracy, Nature seems to make in her a surprizing Effort, even to the changing of her Essence. She becomes impenetrable in her Secret, and as cautious in what regards herself, as she is unreluctant in the Affairs of others. The League in France in vain sought Means to assassinate Henry III. Madam de Montpensier caused this project to be executed; she slyly brought a Monk into her Design, and persuaded him to the most enormous Crime under the Appearance of Religion. The pernicious Contrivance of the Spaniards against Henry IV. would never have had its fatal Effects, if it had not been supported by the old Duke of Epemon: The Dutchess de Verneuil, the Monarch's disgraced Mistress, conspired against

him, and he became the unfortunate Victim of that Woman's Anger.

The Power and Authority of Women regulates, in great measure, the Movements of the Ottoman Empire. Who would believe that a Sultana, enclosed in the Seraglio, without the Sight of Mortals that a barbarous Operation has not deprived of the Rank of Men, governs *Turkey*, names the Vizier and Musti, takes part with the Bashaw of *Caire* or *Babylon*, tho' unacquainted with either, and by continual Movements makes the Passions circulate to the utmost Bounds of that Empire, which have been first agitated in the solitary Apartments of her Palace?

The Title of Mistress is much more dangerous than that of Wife, for obtaining absolute Power over the Heart. A Man will often grant a Thing as a Favour to a Mistress, which he would refuse as a Duty to his Wife. Nothing escapes an amiable Woman, who is resolved to please; she follows a Project better and more surely than our Sex, who, in spite of our pretended Strength and Resolution, are drawn every Day into Snares the most obvious.

If we examine into the Great Men who have resisted the Impressions of certain Women, we shall find that they have been less amorous than vicious. When one idolizes the Fair Sex in general, and the Heart is not determined to one sole Object, the Passions are less violent and less dangerous. That Man is in the Case of the Duke Regent, before mention'd. Thus *Alexander* and *Julius Caesar* had their Foibles, but they did them no Harm. The Change of Objects secured them from the Slavery. But when *Mark Antony's* Passion was determined for *Cleopatra*, it precipitated that Great Man to the Depth of Misfortunes. We may find a thousand Examples in the Age we live, that would justify this Opinion; and without having Recourse to ancient History, I may boldly maintain, that for 200 Years past the Women have had a greater Part in the Conduct of *Europe*, than the Men. I might be tempted to add, that during that Time the Jesuits have shared it with them.

Were I a Sovereign, I should act in the Choice of my first Minister somewhat after the Manner of the College of Cardinals in the Nomination of the Sovereign Pontiff. The Weakness and Debaucheries of some formerly elected in an Age yet young, taught them the Necessity of having Recourse to the only infallible Means that can serve as a Moind or Rampart to the Passions of the Heart. They trust the Center to Persons whom Age has rendered incapable of certain Steps.

In a well-govern'd State there should be old Ministers and young Generals. When I say young, I mean of a ripe and discreet Age, but

but of Ability to act with Force and Vigour. The Minister is to think and reflect in his Closet, the General is to execute. The first must be of a consummate Prudence, not troubled with a Heat and Vigour, which is the Soul and Character of a Military Officer. The Great Prince of Conde was a famous General at 20 Years old, but he was then very little capable of being a Minister. Cardinal Mazarine placed him 20 times in a very unlucky Situation, and that able Italian obliged him at last to have Recourse to him. To know the Hearts of Men, the Interests of States, the Laws of a Kingdom, the Means of making Trade flourish, to gain the Esteem of Foreign Nations, to make his Prince beloved of his Allies, and feared by his Enemies, are Talents very far from those that concern the Art of disposing an Army, ranging it in Bataglia, bringing it to engage, and rendering it victorious. Each Age produces twenty Generals, but hardly one Minister.

Craftsman, Aug. 28. N<sup>o</sup> 530.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

S I R,

IT hath been often asserted, by certain Writers, that the best Reigns and Administrations have always been most pester'd with Opposition, Plots and Conspiracies. I shall not intirely deny the Truth of this, because there have certainly been several Instances of unjust Opposition to Ministers, and wicked Attempts against good Governments; but that it should be always, or even generally so, seems very unaccountable; and the Use, which these Writers endeavour to make of it, is so very ridiculous, that they ought to be laugh'd at, instead of being answer'd. If every Thing ought to be esteem'd a Plot, which these ingenious Gentlemen have been pleas'd to call so, it must be acknowledged that no Minister did ever run thro' more Dangers than a certain Hon. Person; and consequently, according to their Way of Reasoning, that there never was a better Minister. The Reader will here recollect the Penny-Post Letter Plot, the bloody Vow of Destruction, the solemn League and Covenant, the horrid Attempt in the Court of Requests, upon the Defeat of the Excise-Bill, and several other Conspiracies against the same Gentleman.

But nothing hath given these candid Writers more Advantage than the new Gunpowder Plot in Westminster-Hall, and the late Tumults in some of the Out-Parts of the City; which they have work'd up to a formal Design against the present Establishment, and imputed the Origin of it intirely to your Writings. The former was certainly a very audacious Insult upon our Laws; which ought never to be treated in such a Manner, however preju-

dicial some of them may prove to particular Persons, or even to the Publick in general; but I do not apprehend that it hath been yet fully proved that you were concern'd in it. However as the Author of the Libel is at length said to be discover'd, I wish you may not be charged with being one of his Accomplices; for if he is really a Nonjuring Clergyman, as we are told, it is highly probable that he is a Jacobite; and I have good Reasons to believe that you will never be able to convince either the Gazetteers, or their Patron, that you are not a Confederate with every Jacobite in the Kingdom.

As to the Tumults in Spittle-Fields and Rag-Fair, you seem to stand a little clearer; for I think it appears very plainly to have been a national Quarrel between the English and Irish Labourers, without any Thing of Party in the Matter; and that it proceeded intirely from an Apprehension of the former that the latter were endeavouring to take the Bread out of their Mouths, by under-working them. We have frequent Instances in our History of such Quarrels as these.

It will be said, perhaps, that this Resentment against the Irish was only a Pretence; and that there was a Snake in the Grass, who lay ready to give it another Turn. Now, as such Things have been sometimes done, so it is always easy for People in Power to charge them upon those, who are out.

But the chief Advantage, which the Hon. Gentleman and his Advocates seem to promise themselves from these Disturbances, is to justify the Perpetuity of a standing Army and the Riot-Act; without which, they tell us, it would have been impossible to suppress them. But if the Militia, with the Assistance of the civil Magistrats, are not able to cope with such an undisciplin'd Rabble, they are certainly of no Use, and the poor People ought not to be put to such an Expence in drawing them out, only to make a ridiculous Shew.

But as nothing can be more conducive to the Schemes of some Men than to improve every little Tumult, or Insurrection, into a Plot, and to insist on the Necessity of extraordinary Powers to defeat it; I think there is Reason to suspect that if the late Disorders, which have served this Purpose so well, were fomented by any Body, it was by these Men, rather than by those, who could not possibly reap any Advantage from them, but might be sure of having them laid to their Charge.

It is odd enough to reflect on the various Artifices, which have been employ'd to justify the keeping up a standing Army, in Times of Peace, ever since the Revolution: Some of which are very prettily ridiculed in one of the State Tracts, publish'd in K. William's Reign, when a pretended Invasion, from the East, knows whence, was made the Reason for keeping up an Army of 20000 Men.



\* An Invasion (says that Writer) may well be a Proposition of Horror to them, when the very *Invaders* and the *Country* they come from, cramps their Tongues, and frightens them speechless; so that 20,000 *Men*, and nothing else, can bring them again to their Senses. If I knew their *Country*, I should know their *Ports*, and what Conveniencies they have for shipping their *Men*; but I am sure they have no Conveniency of landing them in *England*, unless we please. All we can learn from them is, that 'tis the *Man* abroad; and Abundance of *Men* there are abroad; and which of 'em 'tis we can't tell. *This Man* may be Somebody, or Nobody, or every Body, since he hath no Name. He may be the *Man in the Moon*, for aught we know; and then we are in a fine Condition. His is a *Country* we know nothing of; nor what Kind of People he will bring with him; nor what Sort of Weapons they use in Battle. He is certainly an Enemy, because he is no Friend. His Dominions are very large, and for aught we know very populous; and if he should descend upon *Salisbury Plain*, with 2 or 300,000 Mortals, why then the *Cathedral Church* there will be invaded by *Men* of a strange Religion, that have not been educated to mumble the Prayers in *Usum Sa-rum*, and the best Stake in the Hedge of one of our *Bishops* is quite lost. What an horrid Spectacle will it be to see *Men* (nay, for aught we know, Monsters) descend like Hail upon our *Country*, where our Ships can't come, and nothing but 20,000 regular Troops can oppose? How will our Women and Children be frightened, and our old Men astonish'd at such an Apparition, worse than that at *Purbeck*? Now I should think it most proper, to prevent an Invasion from this *Country*, to send an *Ambassador* thither. We have not given the *Man*, nor any of his Subjects, any Affront that I know of; and a Truce, or a Peace, is far better than War; and we have *Men* of Parts and Sense enough to send on such an Embassy. We know the *Country* is very high; yet we are provided with very *Higb-Flyers*, that have mounted from *Foot-boys*, *Journey-men* and *Valets*, to *Commissioners* and other great Officers. One or two of these, on this Embassy, may put an End to our Fears, and render 20,000 arm'd *Men* useless. I could pick a *Man* or two out of our Offices fit for this Embassy, that have risen with a wonderful Impudence at home, and will no Doubt carry a good Stock abroad with them. These *Higb-Flyers* have one Conveniency, in mounting above the rest of Mankind. They have no Weight of Brains to retard

their Flight upwards; and if there is any Money in the *World in the Moon*, they'll load enough in their Pockets to hasten their Descent downwards. If they say my Invasion is ridiculous, I say so of theirs, as also of 20,000 *Men* to withstand it, and keep out a Force, which all *England* beside can't do.

A I shall make but one Remark upon this Occasion; which is, that if his *Higbness in the Moon* should have any such Design against us at present, we are sufficiently stock'd with *Politicians*, equally capable of such an Embassy.

Fog's Journal, Aug. 28. N° 408.

B Of the Esteem due to learned Men.

SINCE I have visited the Academies at Paris, my Esteem for learned Men is encreas'd. The Learned are accus'd of Pride and Haughtiness, but this is not the Character of such as have acquired a just Reputation. Nobody was more even-minded than *Bayle*, more sociable than *Descartes* and *Gassendi*, more modest than *Mallebranch* or *Newton*. Those who speak thus of the really learned confound them with certain little Authors, who think themselves as perfect as the World thinks them ignorant.

D People pay Respect every Day to a noble, vain-glorious Coxcomb, to a Son of a noble, vain-glorious Coxcomb, to the Grandson of a noble, vain-glorious Coxcomb: But what signifies it to me, that a *Man* has had a Fore-father Captain of a Troop of Horse in the Time of *William the Conqueror*? What! Shall I be obliged to honour a Fool, because one of his Grandfathers was knock'd on the Head by a *Saracen* in the Holy Wars, or, because he has made a Voyage beyond Sea; and look with Indifference on a *Man* useful to the World, whose moral Precepts form the Manners of a People, whose Mathematical Discoveries enrich Nations, and whose Science transmits to latest Posterity the History of our Age, or that of Time past?

E The World are very much come off of this servile Submission, to Pieces of old Parchment. There was a Time when they had throughout Europe as much Respect for old Titles, as the Egyptians had for Crocodiles, and the Onions in their Gardens, which they adored. But they have shak'd off this Servitude, and confined the Superstition of it to the little Princes of Germany. In that Country, every *Man*, to the Misfortune of the Species, who happens to be born Baron or Lord of a Manor, has a Right to torment some miserable Country People. He thinks himself one of the first Sovereigns of the World, altho' his Lands are not often a League in Extent. His gross

Ignorance, who knows not if the World has been of 200 Years standing, is the only Thing that can excuse his Vanity.

Posterity wisely regulates the Recompences due to learned Men, which puts them on a Foot with the greatest Princes; their Glory shines out three thousand Years after they have render'd up their Spirit, and cannot be eclips'd by the Fame of the greatest Heroes. *Homer* is as well known as *Achilles*, and the Name of *Virgil* as renowned as that of *Augustus*. The able Historian, the celebrated Poet, the great Philosopher, preserves an Advantage over the Conqueror and the General. The Memoirs of the one present to the Imagination the Remembrance only of some past Actions, but the Works of the Learned transmit and revive from Age to Age the Genius, and the Knowledge of their Authors. *Horace* and *Virgil* are to be found in our Days such as they were in the Court of *Augustus*. Heroes are infinitely indebted to Poets and Historians; but these rarely owe any Thing to them.

Study is the true Way of knowing the World in all Ages. It is a Means that is offer'd to a Citizen as well as to a Nobleman. Virtue and Application are the only Rights or Privileges a Man has to make a greater Progress in it than his Adversaries. I can't help laughing at the Humour of the fine Gentlemen of *France*, who flatter themselves that their Names will be known by Posterity, because they go and get themselves knock'd on the Head at a Breach. There is not a little Country Gentleman, who becomes a Lieutenant of Foot, but hopes to make his Name shine in future Ages. He imagines that the whole World will be very busy in the Enquiry, whether the Chevalier de *Figeac*, *Cognac*, *Reignac*, &c. dy'd in his Village, or in the Trenches.

I shall conclude with a Story I have heard from the Chevalier *Maifin*, of a Country Gentleman in *France*, who pass'd the first Years of his Life in the Service, but at length, worn out with Wounds and Fatigues, and the little Hopes of seeing himself advanced, retir'd to his Village, there to finish quietly his Days. He preserv'd, however, his Martial Humour, he entertain'd perpetually the Cure of his Parish and the Country People with his past Exploits, and even those he would have performed, had he continued in the same Service. His Time being come, he fell sick, and when reduced to Extremity, his Spiritual Guide propos'd to give him the last Rites of the Church, particularly the extreme Unction. The Officer consented to every Thing; but as the Cure was going to perform his Functions, *Sir*, says he to him, *since I am so unfortunate as to dye in my Bed, after having escap'd ten Battles and twenty Sieges, mitigate my Trouble, I beseech you,*

*and don't let me submit to the Ceremony in the manner of a meer Burgher. Can't you alter something of it? if I must be anointed absolutely, I believe some Brandy with a little Gunpowder will do better than Oil for one of my Rank and Military State of Life.*

§. *An Answer to the Craftsman about Fog.*

One of the Authors of the *Craftsman*, has been pleas'd to charge *Fog* with entering into ministerial Measures, because *Britannus*, one of the Tools of the Times, thought fit to triumph over his Misfortunes. (See p. 444.) The Letter-Writer on this Occasion undertakes to give the Publick what he calls, *A True State of the Case*, and so clears up the Point in his Way, by saying, that *Fog's Journal* seems to be list'd on the Court Side. And then proceeds to Proofs. — Thus, 'If it be true, that the Proprietors of it were converted by the same prevailing Arguments which had so wonderful an Effect upon the Proprietors of the *London Journal*.' — Then he draws this Conclusion from the Premises, 'That we may soon see *Fog* co-operating with them [*Ministerial Writers*] against Mr. *D'Anvers*, and bearing them Company *Gratis* into the Country.'

It requires the Art of a Decypherer to turn such Stuff as this into common Sense. But after all, this Gentleman grows considerate in his Invectives, and is kind enough to find an Excuse for poor *Fog*. Whoever, says he, considers the Anxieties of a long Exile, will not wonder at some little Sacrifices to regain one's Native Country.'

I believe the Author utter'd this from his Heart, but the Person he attempts to blacken, was under no Necessity of making such Sacrifices; if the Case had been otherwise, he would have despis'd a Liberty dishonourably obtained, and defies this Writer, who, perhaps, for mean and sordid Purposes, goes out of his Way to throw Scandal at random against a Person who never offended him, to prove that he has made any Sacrifices whatsoever.

He must still further assure this insulting Writer, that whatever had been his Judgment of Men and Things, he is accountable to none for his Conduct, which he hopes however, will be always govern'd by Principles of Honour and Integrity; that he was ever free and independent as any *Englishman* can be; that he never received from any Person or Party either Wages, Protection or Favour, (common good Offices from his familiar Friends and Equals excepted) and to make this little Writer easy as to the Change he pretends to be apprehensive of, he declares once for all, that this Paper never shall be list'd on the Court Side, not even tho' Mr. *D'Anvers's* Patrons should obtain the Ministry; and that for special Reason to be made known either publicly or privately, as they shall be call'd for.



On the Recovery of a Lady of Quality from the Small Pox. By Richard Savage, Esq;

LONG a low'd fair had blest'd her consort's sight  
With am'rous pride and undisturb'd delight;  
Till death, grown envious with repugnant aim,  
Frown'd at their joys, and urg'd a tyrant's claim.

He summons each disease — the noxious crew,  
Wreathing in dire distortions, strike his view.  
From various plagues, which various natures know,

Forth rushes beauty's fear'd and fervent foe.  
Fierce to the fair the missile mischief flies;  
The sanguine streams, in raging ferments, rise.  
It drives ignipotent thro' ev'ry vein,  
Hangs on the heart, and burns around the brain.  
Now a chill damp the charmer's lustre dims;  
Sad o'er her eyes the livid languor swims.  
Here eyes, that, with a glance, cou'd joy inspire,  
Like setting stars, scarce shoot a glimm'ring fire.

Here stands her consort, sore, with anguish prest;

Grief in his eye, and terror in his breast.  
The Paphian Graces, smit with anxious care,  
In silent sorrow weep the waning fair.  
Eight suns successive roll their fires away,  
And eight slow nights let their deep shades decay.  
While these revolve, tho' mute each Muse appears;

Each speaking eye drops eloquence in tears.  
On the ninth noon great Phœbus list'ning bends;  
On the ninth noon each voice, in prayer, ascends.  
'Great god of light, of song, of physic's art,  
'Restore the languid pair! new soul impart!  
'Here beauty, wit and virtue claim thy care,  
'And thy own bounty's almost rival'd there.'  
Each pau'd, the god assents, wou'd death advance?

Phœbus, unseen, arrests the threat'ning lance.  
Down from his orb a vivid influ'nce streams,  
And quick'ning earth imbibes salubrious beams.  
Each balmy plant encrease of virtue knows,  
And art inspir'd with all her Patron glows.  
The charmer's op'ning eye kind hope reveals;  
Kind hope her consort's breast, enliv'ning, feels.  
Each Grace revives, each Muse resumes the lyre,  
Each beauty brightens with relumin'd fire.  
As health's auspicious pow'rs gay life display,  
Death, sullen at the sight, stalks slow away.

The Character of Mr. POPE and his Writings.  
Extracted from the Wanderer; a Poem. By  
Richard Savage, Esq; \*

LET envy (he replied) all ireful rise!  
Envy pursues alone the brave and wise.  
Mars and Socrates inspire her pain,  
And Pope, the monarch of the tuneful train;

To whom be nature's and Britannia's praise!  
All their bright honours rush into his lays;  
And all that glorious warmth his lays reveal,  
Which only poets, kings and patriots feel.  
Tho' gay as mirth, as curious thought sedate,  
As elegance polite; as pow'r elate;  
Profound as reason, and as justice clear;  
Soft as compassion; yet as truth severe;  
As bounty copious; as persuasion sweet;  
Like nature various, and like art compleat.  
So fine her morals, so sublime her views,  
His life is almost equal'd by his muse.

O Pope, since envy is decreed by fate,  
Since she pursues alone the wise and great,  
In one, small emblematick landscape see,  
How vast the distance 'twixt thy foe and thee!  
Truth, from an eminence, survey's our scene;  
(A hill, where all is clear and all serene)  
Rude earth-bred storms, o'er meaner vallies,  
blow, low;  
And wand'ring mists roll, black'ning, far be-  
Dark and debas'd, like them, is envy's aim;  
And clear and eminent, like truth, thy fame.

The modern Man of Taste.

IN learning's seat, where Isis laves  
Its banks with peaceful, mimick waves,  
Poor Clodio liv'd: his birth not mean;  
His life a wild, fantastick scene:  
Not wise, not stupid, passions rule,  
Now right, and now three parts a — fool:  
A man of fancy'd wit and spirit,  
A man too of uncommon merit:  
Polite in converse, gay when dress'd;  
In short, the man of taste burlesqu'd.

Philosophy at fits he read,  
And Physicks stood thus much in stead,  
To prove how great th' attraction was  
Where e'er appear'd a female face.  
Matter like this he'd close pursue,  
Tho' sure repulsion would ensue.  
How of the scuff'd, how he us'd  
Unpractis'd girls, how each abus'd,  
Skill more than human must recite;  
No tongue can tell, no pen indite.  
With greater ease we may conceive  
(Tho' just description man can't give)  
How nice his taste, how much refin'd,  
Who turns to jest all woman-kind;  
Who swears he'll make miss Fanny w—e,  
Yet tells her father it before.

Weary of college life and care,  
To travel he must needs repair.  
And here it would be most unfit,  
His equipage and pomp t' omit.  
For in his journies most maintain,  
Don Quixot brought to life again.  
A horse he bought, this horse was blind,  
Of Roxinante's breed and kind.  
Nay more than this he further sought  
A dress beyond all mortal thought.

\* These Lines are introduced as the Speech of a Character in that Poem, which was publish'd about the Time of Mr. Pope's War with the Donces.

And thus equip'd, he sallies out,  
 Conjectur'd mad without all doubt.  
 But that he might not fail in ought,  
 Thro' carelessness or want of thought;  
 A barber to attend he'd have,  
 Accordingly he orders gave,  
 Thro' town, thro' village now they ride,  
 A hanger by the master's side;  
 He picks the road as most inclin'd,  
 Whilst *Sancho Pancho* creeps behind.  
 Both raise surprize where e'er they go,  
 Not *Hudibras* was mounted so.

And now could *S—t* or *Hogarth* see  
 Him ent'ring on knight-errantry;  
 And with consent their hands would join,  
 The one to paint, the other rhyme;  
 Gods! what productions must arise  
 From grounds so good, from wits so nice?  
 The sop, the fool in each degree  
 The world at once expos'd might see.

The D—n, 'tis true, might volumes make;  
 From us th' account thus briefly take.

After various perils run,  
 Duels fought and courtships done:  
 Each serfale brought to his command,  
 By pistol or by cap in hand;  
 Each day disposing of his heart,  
 Of which ten thousand begg'd a part;  
 (Tho' this we set down on record,  
 As warranted by his own word;  
 But all that know him, let them guess;  
 Oh! was he born to taste such bliss?)  
 And fam'd for such romantick feats,  
 To his left home he back retreats:  
 But forc'd to see a diff'rent scene,  
 He suffers what we call *chagrin*:  
 From *Fopling Flutter* pedant turns,  
 And thus (like him half-witted) mourns.  
 Who was, says he, so blest as I?  
 The man of sense, his friends reply;  
 Who learns before he aims to teach;  
 And holds his tongue and saves his b—ch;  
 Not (*Clodio* like) kicks, cuffs and raves,  
 Till forc'd to feel the watchmen's slaves;  
 Nor grieves his blanket sadly torn,  
 With his own weight too often thrown.

Gods! who but lives must vent his mind,  
 As friend to thee, as of mankind;  
 To think thou'rt what one dare not tell,  
 Below thy fellow-creatures sell?  
 Go once, thy fond opinion quit  
 Of being form'd with sense and wit:  
 Well worth the pains you can bestow,  
 Thy self, the world, and man to know;  
 With reason's aid become at last  
 What now thou'rt not — a man of taste.

*The Mutual Gratification: A Song. By Miss  
 M—B—.*

[To the Tune of Sleep O Sleep, — in the second Part of the Beggar's Opera.]

SWEET, O! sweet,  
 To gratify the passion,

When led by inclination  
 A fond desiring maid to greet!  
 Whose bright eyes  
 With extasy do languish,  
 Whose breasts shew pleasing anguish;  
 And air, a soft surprize.  
 What's so sweet,  
 So full of rapt'rous pleasure? —  
 Transported above measure,  
 To clasp my only treasure,  
 When by consent we meet!

*The Mistaken Resentment. By the same Hand.*

IS this the end of all my promis'd joy, —  
 The wond'rous blessing, that I fancy'd night?  
 Has he then left me, for a rival's arms?  
 I lov'd him; — but am destitute of charms,  
 And she's a beauty: — yet a generous mind  
 Wou'd more esteem for true affection find.

He ne'er will meet a passive fool, like me,  
 Who can excuse the grossest injury,  
 And pardon jealousies and groundless fears,  
 And shew resentment, only with my tears; —  
 Yet still doat on, ensnar'd in vain deceit:  
 But, blind with love, can ne'er spy out the cheat.

Alas! he's gone! may pleasure crown each day,  
 Whilst, with pernicious grief, I wear away.  
 And, when kind death this body shall release,  
 May it not damp his joys, nor wound his peace.  
 But let me be forgotten in the grave;  
 Since pity, when alive, I cou'd not have.  
 And may his happy bride form, ev'ry day,  
 Some fresh delight to chase dull thoughts away.

But can the object of my tenderest love, —  
 Can my dear *Strepson* so perfidious prove?  
 Does he his constant *Celia* thus reward?  
 Has he for genuine truth such small regard?  
 Did he, with artful look and languid smile,  
 And false, fictitious vows my tender heart beguile? —

Ah! now, my pangs return! — what  
 tongue, what pen,  
 (O! most unfaithful thou of faithless men!)  
 Can speak, or shew the torture I sustain!

But hold: — perhaps, I rashly state the case;  
 He cannot be so false, — so vile, — so base.  
 O, no! — 'tis sickness that prolongs his stay: —  
 Or, some sad thing has happen'd on the way.

Distracting thoughts! — perplexing, wild  
 suspense!

May reason, may religion drive you hence,  
 May prudence stop the current of my tears,  
 Assuage my grief, and dissipate my fears.

Alas! my soul! — why art thou discontent? —  
 For false, degenerate man, why shou'dst thou  
 thus lament?

If he be well, — he is not worth thy care!  
 If ill, — yet give not way to dark despair.  
 For there's a hand that can restore him thee,  
 And from the greatest dangers set him free.  
 Love's



Love's Obstacles remov'd; or The happy Consummation. *By the same Lady after Marriage. [Written to her Spouse.]*

**M**Y pen, and my time,  
In jingling rhyme,  
For once, I resolve to employ;  
To discover my frights,  
And your frequent slights:  
What a timorous lover had I!  
Good lack! had you seen  
What a fit of the spleen  
I was in, at your stay beyond *St—*! —  
I cou'd mention the place,  
But for flushing your face;  
So I choose, Sir, to let it alone.  
How cou'd you, for shame,  
Go visit the *dame*,  
And just at the brink of our vows?  
Besides, your long stay;  
For which you'd no plea,  
Had you fix'd upon me for your spouse.  
There's this to be said; —  
You'd no stomach to wed,  
When such terrible stories were hatching:  
Your time was mispent,  
And your heart fully bent  
Upon prying, and heark'ning, and watching.  
Tho' your authors pretend,  
'Twas *the part of a friend*,  
And advice, that might save you from ruin:  
You were took with such pangs,  
At their frequent harangues,  
That you scarcely knew what you were doing.  
*I lov'd you, my dear; —*  
Which kept me in fear,  
Left, by any sad chance, I shou'd lose you:  
Or, I ne'er cou'd ha' born  
Your quibbles, and scorn;  
For (good faith!) I thought once to refuse you.  
But, consulting my heart,  
I cou'd not well part  
With the man, where my happiness center'd:  
So, without hesitation,  
Gave vent to my passion;  
And your generosity ventur'd.  
I'd something to do  
With your father, and you,  
Before his consent wou'd be granted:  
The thoughts of estate  
Were least in my pate;  
Your person was all, that I wanted.  
O! the plagues lovers meet,  
If they're e'er so discreet! —  
Sure, their *wibimises* can ne'er be forgot;  
Till, like you and I,  
They've consented to tie  
The grave, *indissoluble knot*.

M. D.

The disturb'd Repose; or, uncomfortable Pernocitation. *[Wrote in a Summer-house Window belonging to a noted Inn in Staffordshire.]*

**E**ARLY, this morn, I went to bed,  
And early rose again;  
But—(oh!—dear heart!—) with *aching* head,  
And *half-distracted* brain.  
*Spue-scented* rooms of noisy inns,  
And chamber-maids, that reel! —  
What sorer punishment for sins  
Can *drowsy* mortals feel?  
Footmen, and fidlers, rakes, buffoons! —  
(Such company but coarse is;)  
Polite, bold, blust'ring blood and o—ns! —  
With plaguy-modish curses.  
Such *dancing*! — *scraping*! — *wobbling*! —  
*bawling*!  
Wild blades, that *rant* and *roar*! —  
Drunkards, that all the night are *bawling*;  
And, in the morning, *snore*!  
Confounded cur, in kennel *bawling*;  
(Sweet consort, past compare!)  
And, in the yard, such *catterwauling*! —  
'Twould make a *parson* swear.  
Rather, 'twou'd make him heav'n invoke,  
When got into a nest  
Of *bellish* brutes, and dev'lish folk,  
That thus disturb'd his rest.  
Devoutly he, for sure, wou'd pray  
For speedy, safe deliv'rance;  
And forthwith asking, — *what's to pay*? —  
Fly such profane irrev'rence.  
O hideous sign of bell broke loose!  
What *cursing*! — *stinking*! — *smoking*! —  
Of precious time, O vile abuse!  
Most monstrous! — most provoking!  
*Slaves* to the tyranny of *sin*!  
*Lew'd*, *filtby*, *desp'rate* crew!  
Dire medley of *infernal* din!  
Adieu! — adieu! — adieu!

R. D.

*Our Correspondent, from whom we receiv'd the above, to whom we are greatly oblig'd, and hope for the Continuance of his Favours, will be so good as to excuse us, if for a particular Reason we omit the Verses he sent us on a certain Gentleman.*

*Verses on several of the Quakers Teachers.*

**A**ccomplish'd Gurney charms my ravish'd ear,  
His thoughts exalted, and his language clear!  
No odd grimaces in his mein you'll see,  
But the whole man's from affectation free.  
See Storey kindles with seraphic flame!  
But Fallowsfield is always still the same.  
But see where gentle Drummond next appears,  
With sense and judgment far above her years!  
From

From noble *Caledonian* blood she sprung;  
And soft persuasion tipt her easy tongue!  
When to heav'n's king she doth direct her  
pray'r,

Th' astonish'd multitude press close to hear:  
And when she preaches, how the list'ning  
throng

Admire the melting musick of her tongue!  
And while with ev'ry theme the maid com-  
plies,

\* She bids alternate passions fall and rise!

See rival *Padley* next assumes her seat,  
Slow, yet not dull, and without blust'ring,  
great.

She warns the sinner of impending woe,  
And shews the terrors of the gulph below:  
But now her lofty theme does higher rise!  
The Lord of life becomes a sacrifice! high,  
On this dear, dreadful theme she mounts on  
And draws her audience nearer to the sky!

† But now mark *Wyatt* swell, and heave,  
and rave,

Like the *Cumæan Sybil* in her cave!

Like her she swells and rolls her eyes around,  
And then bursts out in more than mortal sound!

Behold the gaping strangers how they throng,  
Pleas'd with the tune of *Scott's* melodious  
song!

Thy empty periods, and melodious tone,  
Declare thee, *Scott*! great *Dulness's* fav'rite son.

But lo! the reverend *Harman* next is seen,  
With harsh, rough nonsense, and an awk'ard  
mein;

His periods to unusual length extend,  
And with a wak'ning † hallelujah end.

Then ‖ *Fotbergill* with strange affected tones,  
Enthusiastic heaves, and sighs, and groans;  
He tires his hearers by repeating o'er;  
And the high roof re-echoes to his roar.

Truth and simplicity in *Kidd* we see,  
And none more zealous for the lord than he.

Next see the blust'ring *Freeman* leaves his  
place,

With a proud front, and insolent grimace!  
By sounds uncouth, and antic gestures, he  
Of-times allures the crowd to mockery:  
Of impudence, and ign'rance he's his part,  
And nought but nonsense issues from his heart:  
He storms, he raves, and flings his arms around,  
And all the meeting echoes to the sound.

To the ingenious Mrs. Scrib—e. (See p. 329.)

WISELY beneath an hum'rous name  
You veil your real one from view,  
Left whilst we *William's* worth acclaim,  
We fall to love the auth'res too.

\* From Pope's *Essay on Criticism*. † Mrs. Mary Wyatt, always swells and heaves pro-  
digiously, which gave occasion to my comparing her to Apollo's Priestess. ‡ This Gentleman is  
very fond of the Word *Hallelujah*, and generally concludes his Periods with it; and always pro-  
nounces it with a very strong Emphasis especially on the last Syllable *Jab*. || Mr. John Fo-  
thergill repeats his Sentences many times over, which renders him very tedious. § London  
call'd *Troynovant* in ancient Days.

For if thy face has half the charms,  
That shine in thy poetick mind;  
Who can withstand thy conqu'ring arms,  
Or cope with wit and beauty joyn'd?

Beauty and wit have wond'reous force,  
When singly they attack our hearts;  
But all must, vanquish'd, fall of course,  
When beauty whets wit's pointed darts!

Not even peerless *William* cou'd

View thee, with an indifferent eye:

He may have hope; but we, subdu'd,

Must only gaze, despair and dye.

Still your abode and person hide,

Nor set another § *Troy* in flame;

'Tis safe for *William*, none beside,

To seek to know thy dang'rous name.

JAMES BELAIR.

TOM. MODISH.

WILL. GAYLOVE.

On the Death of a young Lady.

THIS done! and the glad soul has wing'd  
her flight

From grief and gloom, to happiness and light;

*Delia* no more shall pain or sickness know,

For gentle death has clos'd the scene of woe;

Lock'd the fair virgin in his icy arms,

And triumphs o'er a world of faded charms:

Affrighted at his touch, see beauty flee, [eye;

Pale grows the cheek, and dim the sparkling

Those lips that late cou'd every care beguile;

Have lost their rubies and forgot to smile;

And what was once with softest musick hung,

Depriv'd of motion, lies a lifeless tongue.

View this, ye fair! nor be of charms too vain,

They flee with sickness and they fade with pain;

Relentless death nor charms nor youth can

move,

Deaf to the cries of beauty and of love;

Or *Delia* yet had blest the happier plains,

Stranger to sickness, and exempt from pain;

For she had all the nicest wish cou'd form

To please the senses, or the soul to charm;

The best good nature, and the sweetest grace,

The strictest virtue, and the fairest face;

Blest in her conduct, to herself approv'd,

Admir'd by all, and not by few belov'd.

A. B.

Part of Mr. Addison's Campaign. Attempted  
in Latin. By Mr. Price, late of Christ-  
Church, Oxon; now a Land-Waiter in the  
Port of Poole.

DUM circum effusi proceres uno ore fatentur  
Virtutem, gaudentque suis conscribere nomen



*Don reges in te famamque & fata reponunt,  
Auspice Annæ laudes encomia magna coronant;  
Accipe, Dux Britonum, quod nunc musa auribus  
offert,*

*Quæ tua non æquo meditatur prælia versu:  
Nulle meis mirac'la oculis patefacta resurgunt;  
Ee! spolia, obsequæque urbes, bella, atque triumphi  
Effulgent, signantque annum; rapit undique Divam  
Materiæ novitas: video jam sanguinis amnes,  
Membræque castrum ceu colles sparsa per agros;  
Sicilicet Iliaden, quam sola hæc protulit æstas.*

*Gallus atrox, fastu nimium tumefactus inani,  
Spectavit patrios fines sine legibus ullis  
Utrique extensis: agnoscit victa tyrannum  
Pyrene, & medio lati stetit ardua regni:  
Aspicit populi, regem tobibere superbum,  
Opposuit suas Alpes montesque nivales:  
Nec sat erant scopulæ Alpes montesque nivales  
Ut possint miseræ securam vivere vitam.  
Danubius primâ repetens ab origine longum  
Capit iter, cursuque retortis fluctibus errans  
Dimidio nuper domitas præterfluit urbes.  
Torrita per centum trehuit Germania gentes,  
Obstupuitque ducum fati: Leopoldus & hostem  
Horruit ipse suum: per singula voluit ocellos  
Antonius, nullumque videns qui præbeat armis  
Auxilium, posuit caelo precibusque salutem.*

*Jamque dies aderat cum supplex lumina vertit  
Europa in solum majestatemque Britanniam,  
Et recolem quantos domito tulit hoste triumphos  
Maribus auspiciis Annæ melioribus heros,  
Ius tractandas rerum commisit habenas:  
Anglia ter felix, refuam quam dividit æquor  
Gentibus, ut sedeat custos atque arbiter orbis!  
Eoetum meritis titulis ad sidera alumnus,  
Florentemque opibus charâ sub principe cernit.  
Ludæra non nostros fortuna attollit in altum,  
Nec scelus, aut vitium lascivæ mollius aula:  
Fœdus amicitiae sanctum multisque per annos  
Immemorata fides, & virtus sola favori  
Commendat, re, inia, tuo: te moribus ornant  
Pace bonis, tutam te belli te pœre servant:  
Dum populus grates communi voce rependit  
Lætus & innumeris Deus approbat acta trophæis:  
Ipsi silet livor, stupefactus imagine rerum;  
Quique olim fuerint studia in contraria scissi,  
Certatim ingenti celebrant sua nomina plausu.*

*Quamprimùm venti vernaes æthera mulcent,  
Signa procul Britonum Zephyris volitare videntur:  
Interea per quos superaverat ipse Colonos  
Dux ruit altus equo; tandem ecce! Mosellicus amnis  
Apparet longè, venturaque bella moratur:  
Dulcis aquæ rivus, dea si natura cadentem  
Volvere jussisset furvium tellure remotâ  
Fimibus infidis Galli! nunc obvia cuiquam  
Præda jacet gladio; dominis seges aurea surgit  
Lævis; nigram victor de vitibus uvam  
Carpit, & expressos arido bibit ore liquores.  
Errantes ripis hominum stuvialibus umbræ,  
Hærumque animæ quas mors violenta manebat,  
Sperare, viro viso fulgentibus armis,  
Se penas sumsum, & tanto funere dignas, &c.*

## ENIGMA.

**O**F publick use I am, by nature free;  
And yet condemn'd to lose my liberty  
By law severe, and a state-prisoner made,  
Until a very heavy fine be paid.  
Of ill designs against the government  
The child unborn is not more innocent.  
And had a jury try'd me, sure enough  
I had been quit: but now the want of proof  
A cruel act of parliament supplies,  
And subjects me to pains and penalties.  
And, what yet makes my case exceeding hard,  
Mine own revenues must maintain my guard.  
So harmless Huguenots are forc'd to grieve,  
Whilst rude dragoons upon free quarters live.  
But when my fine is paid, a wond'rous change  
I feel, permitted where I please to range.  
Esteem'd where e'er I come, my usage kind,  
At ev'ry house I entertainment find.  
If at a feast I chance not to be there,  
In haste for me is sent a messenger.  
Both king and queen wou'd most uneasy be,  
Shou'd they sit down without my company.  
The meanest subject too, when he shou'd eat,  
If I be absent will not taste his meat.

And here perhaps you'll call me trencher-  
friend,

Because at meals I constantly attend.  
I taste your dishes all, I must confess,  
Sometimes indeed to very great excess:  
But none can say, herein I take delight;  
For I'm no hungry, greedy parasite.  
To serve and please you is my sole intent,  
And daily task, until I am quite spent,  
In short, I am an universal good,  
Almost as necessary as your food,  
Pure, without spot, and from corruption free;  
And saints themselves have been compar'd to me.  
Yet, ladies, to confess one truth I am forc'd,  
My best of qualities wou'd be your worst.

S. L.

## ANOTHER. By the same Hand.

**I**'M subject to a great and mighty king,  
And from his loins, as some report, I spring.  
High-born, 'tis plain, I am; yet no disgrace  
I count it to accept the lowest place.  
For poor (alas!) at first I'm forc'd to live  
On what kind heaven sends and neighbours  
give.

So beggar like I stole it to and fro,  
And nasty servile offices I do.  
Yet tho' thus sordidly employ'd I be,  
Ten thousands get their living under me.  
Mean while at ev'ry door an alms I crave;  
Grumbling they give, and grumbling I receive.

My stock improving by such fresh supplies,  
My former low estate I soon despise.  
As I encrease in wealth, I swell with pride;  
For mount a beggar, and, they say, he'll ride.  
And now with pomp and grandeur I appear,  
And like a cruel tyrant domineer.

P p p

Vat

Vast tracts of land as my demesne I seize,  
And all around me contributions raise.  
Some murmur loud indeed, as well they may;  
For twenty shillings in the pound they pay.  
But their complaints reach not my sovereign's  
ear;

For why 'tis not his interest to hear. [still  
For who wou'd blame his tool, whose aim is  
To squeeze the sponge, when it has drunk its  
fill!

But see, the messengers to me resort,  
To call and to conduct me safe to court. [state  
Pleas'd with the gracious summons, in great  
I march along, not dreaming of my fate.  
And now at last arriv'd, his majesty  
With open arms indeed receiveth me:  
But presently he seizes all my store,  
Then of me and my wealth you hear no more.

So Turkish Bassa, by his Sultan sent  
To fleece, conniv'd at, some rich government,  
Returns at last in peace to end his days  
Amidst the wealth of plunder'd provinces.  
A kind reception first the wretch deludes;  
But with the bow-string soon a mute intrudes.  
Then with his hopes together unaware  
He's choak'd; and the Grand Seignior proves  
his heir.

## VULPES.

NON vires jaculat vulpes dentesve leonis,  
Sed mirā vitam protegit arte suam,  
Mille per ambages vestigia mille retorquet,  
Quæ frustra tentat quærere nare canis.  
Defessæ tandem tutos dat sylva recessus,  
Donec nox prædam cæca parare monet.  
Non vulpem fraudes meditantem terruit ursa,  
Cui dixit mellis se reperisse favos.  
Heu! male commisit fissuræ roboris unguet,  
Nec potuit totā vi reparare pedem.  
Tu quoque dum putei latice incauta petebas,  
Sensisti vulpis, credula capra, dolos.  
Illa memor reditus innixa est cornibus altis,  
Spes comitem mutæ pascere jussit opis.  
Non tamen insidam precibus lacrimisve moveret  
Vulpem promissis addere capra fidem.  
Sed læto exultans animo properavit ad antrum,  
Artes fallendi fingere docta novat.

## The FOX.

WITH th' king of beasts the fox ne'er  
vies,  
For nobleness, for strength or size;  
Yet by his cunning art can save,  
(What he can't do tho' e'er so brave)  
Himself from being made a slave.  
Whom when the huntsmen keen pursue,  
He tricks the dogs and sportsmen too;  
Up to the woods away he flies,  
And close in ambuscado lies;  
'Till night draws on, then out he ventures,  
And honest Collin's hen-roost enters:  
Nor thinks it any harm to trick  
The farmer of a goose or chick;

Which having nim'd, away he runs  
Into his den to pick the bones,  
Not one that walks upon all four,  
But he has bubbled o'er and o'er;  
The lion bold, the tim'rous hares;  
Nay he has sold the bulls and bears.

The bear was once charg'd by the king  
The thieving rogue to court to bring,  
Answer to make to all such matters,  
Alledg'd against him, 'fore his betters;  
To be condemned or acquitted  
For divers crimes he had committed,  
Soon as this news had reach'd his ear,  
He meets and thus accosts the bear;  
Dear bruin, I have got no money  
To bribe you, but if you love honey—  
Honey, quoth bruin, wond'rous good!  
I love it best of any food;  
Well, quoth the fox, I'll shew you where's  
Enough to surfeit thirty bears.

To the next cot away they go,  
Where bee-hives stood a comely row;  
Now here was set a trap or gin,  
(Call't what you will) to catch folks in:  
Bruin at th' wish'd for place arrives,  
And pleas'd to see th' promis'd bee-hives,  
He swore he'd lose a thousand lives,  
But he'd regale his taste and smell  
With the inside of every cell.  
But see the punishment of sin,  
The engine I was mentioning,  
Just now most kindly let shag in;  
But not so kindly let him out,  
Poor bruin now was hard put to it.  
Not Milo that Crotonian bully,  
(The story, Sirs, for truth is fully  
Attested) when his strength to shew,  
He strove to rend an oak in two,  
E'er made a more tremendous noise,  
Or roar'd with such a dreadful voice,  
When being imprison'd in the tree,  
He fell to hungry wolves a prey.  
This filthy noise so rais'd a rout,  
Tag-rag and bob-tail all run out,  
With prongs and clubs they bruise his hide,  
And wound him so poor bruin dy'd.  
And if some authors tell us truly,  
His skin was sold at 'Change last July.  
And when he'd thus undone poor bruin,  
He next contriv'd the goat to ruin.

In summer-time (the sun being high)  
When every pond and brook was dry,  
The goat and reynard took their way,  
To find some spring their thirst to lay;  
At length into a well they peep,  
And spying water down they leap,  
Where after they had drank their fill,  
How to get out was past their skill;  
At last the fox did thus advise,  
Dear cousin grey-beard if you'll rise  
On your hind feet, I make no doubt,  
A trick I have will bring me out,  
And when I'm safe I will provide,  
You shall not long in durance 'bide.



This trick the goat no sooner heard  
Then up against the wall he rear'd,  
Reynard upon his horns first leaps,  
Then jumping out of th' well he skips;  
The goat desiring now some aid,  
The subtle fox thus smiling said;  
How to've got up you should have known,  
Before you first had ventur'd down.  
Then to his hole away he flies,  
To study new deceits and lies,  
Project new schemes and cast about,  
To pick a pocket, cut a throat,  
Or any thing to get a groat:  
Yet ten to one a rope will end him,  
Unless the Lyon should defend him.

When the City Plate of 40l. was run for on  
the Sands of Leith, it was won with great  
Ease by Sir James Cunningham of Mil-  
craig's Grey Mare, the Bonny Lass of Liv-  
ingston, against two English Horses. On  
which occasion we received the following  
Piece of Poetry.

HIS majesty, heaven guide his grace,  
Encourages each year a race  
Upon Leith-Sands; where, at laigh tide,  
A million may uncrowded ride:  
And the good town, to mend the play,  
Maintains the sport another day.  
The sprightly lads from far and near,  
In their best airs and looks appear,  
Dress'd in their easy hunting weeds,  
Well mounted on their mettled steeds;  
While from the chariot, or the green,  
A shining circle charms our een,  
Whole ev'ry glance emits a dart,  
Whops whizzing thro' the stoutest heart.  
Ye men of Rowth, ne'er hain your treasure,  
For any thing may give them pleasure;  
And since they like to shew their faces  
At plays, assemblies, and horse-races,  
Support these interviews of love,  
Which men of clearest heads approve,  
Rather than waste your wealth at cards,  
Or blast your health with drunken lairds,  
Ah! ne'er let manly pastime dwine,  
For sake of either dice or wine;  
But keep a groom can rightly nurse  
The shapely racer for the course,  
That, barring some unseen mischance,  
The master's honour may advance,  
While loud o'er the extended sands  
The crowd rejoice, and clap their hands,  
Should we endure the taunting tales  
Of hunters on Northumberland's dales,  
While o'er their tankards of brown stout,  
They at our careless gentry flout.—  
'Come, Dick! says Harry, mount your gray,  
'I'll bett against you on my bay:  
'Let's down to Leith—we're sure to win,  
'Where there's no better nags to run.  
'Of two rich plates their gazette tells,  
'For which they keep no horse themselves:  
'Since we so cheap may gain each cup,  
'We'll e'en step down and bring them up.'

Well, this had been just now our case,  
Had not Sir James join'd in the race,  
Whose bonny lass of Livingston  
Defeats cutlugs and judy brown.  
Thanks to the knight who props our game,  
O! may his coursfers ne'er prove lame,  
But ever 'gainst the day design'd  
Be able to outfly the wind,  
And every year bring him a prize,  
'Till heaps on heaps the trophies rise.  
A. RAMSAY.

The Tame Hero. A familiar Letter to Mr.  
T. G--d--n, on his appearing in the Opera  
of Adriano in a Roman Dress.

Dear Sir,

I N this I briefly send  
The wholesome counsel of a friend;  
That you therewith may guarded be,  
Against the approaching destiny:  
To shun the shame that may ensue;  
And share applause, to others due.  
Then closely let me you entice,  
For once to take a friend's advice.  
As I'm engag'd (if go I can)  
This evening to Adrian,  
To make remarks, — hear Farinelli,  
So mark y' what I'm going to tell y'.  
If I behold thy awkward sight,  
Appearing like a stalking spright,  
With dangling arms, and down-cast eyes,  
Trailing thy legs in shameful-wise,  
With twenty other fooleries;  
Thou'lt rouse my soul, provoke my rage,  
And I shall hiss thee off the stage;  
And were I nigh you'd feel your fate,  
I'd with a truncheon break your pate;  
Thus to degrade the hero-tread,  
I'd pluck the helmet from thy head,  
And place the fool's-cap in its stead.  
But, if thou with undaunted face  
Forward advance with martial grace,  
With visage stern, and step with strength,  
(Not taking ev'ry step at length)  
I'll change my tone, and loud confess  
The man becomes the warrior-dress.  
The halt observe, and all is done,  
Thy feet firm place, advancing one,  
Thy weapon grasp with arm extended,  
The other by thy side half-bended;  
With now and then a graceful air,  
Well judg'd, will suitable appear,  
This is the champion, this shou'd be thy care.  
The whole observ'd, no more of Tame,  
I'll sing thy praise, and sound thy fame,  
The hero lives in G--d--n's name.

TRIONYMUS.

February twenty-seven,  
At the hour of eleven.

We shou'd be greatly oblig'd, if this Correspon-  
dent wou'd send us the MS. about a certain  
Island he mention'd; and he may depend up-  
on its being carefully return'd.

PPP 2

To

To a Lady with a Book on the Artificial Embellishments of Beauty.

LET tyrants in the purple pride of cheek,  
Where wastes of brains extend, an empire seek;  
Let them play off, ev'n in the smile of years,  
Youth, without bloom; and without graces,  
airs;

In age, still fond of fulsome homage, flush  
The faded feature with th' unconscious blush;  
If frank, disgust, if cunning, none beguile;  
Frown unabating, unendeared smile;  
When pleas'd, insulting; spiritless, when  
griev'd;

If coming slighted, and if coy believ'd:  
And all to catch a thing of wind and froth,  
Which gain'd, keen as their stomachs crave,  
they loath. [fraught;

But where's the mein with soft composure  
The mild effulgence of the faultless thought?  
Can from the heart's polluted sources flow  
The mantling fervours of a guiltless glow?  
Streams tender spirit from the practis'd eye,  
Or melts persuasion in the venal sigh?  
The soul pervading, can their words allay  
The bosom's rage, or lull the passions play?  
For them can one impassion'd rapture rise?  
For them can one soft tear o'erflow the eyes?  
For them the mind one generous ardor prove?  
The soul breath friendship, or the heart beat  
love?

Who feels for them the sense subliming swell,  
Which he who views thy artless charms can  
tell?

Honor to Bellmour. By Mrs. H——, of  
Hampshire.

I DID but see thee, and thou'rt snatch'd  
away,

For ever ravish'd from my wand'ring sight;  
So shines a-while the planet, fire of day,  
To leave the world inwrap'd in dreary night.

Love's a short visionary dream of bliss,  
In which deluded fancy, vainly proud,  
Believes itself secure of happiness,

But grasps for solid joys a fleeting cloud.

Bellmour, adieu, may heav'n's omniscient eye  
Uphold thee thro' the terrors of the deep;  
And when death rides on billows mounted high,  
Command the wind and surging tide to sleep.

O may his angel's, Bellmour, night and day  
Attend, and keep kind vigils over thee;  
May fortune on thee lasting smiles display,  
What e'er malignant stars may frown on me.

Tho' cruel fate, too rigorous and unkind,  
And ocean's outstretch'd arms our bodies part;  
Thy bright idea present to my mind  
Shall shine, and cheer my sad benighted heart.

Let blooming virgins sad lament and mourn  
Thy absence, Bellmour, with availing tears;  
Let holy priests lift up for thy return  
Their hands, and offer hecatombs of pray'rs.

No fruitless streamlets from my eyes shall flow,  
No sighs my great heroick breast prophane;  
Yet more for thee, Bellmour, I'd bravely do,  
Than whining woman e'er yet did for man.

Would heav'n approve, to farthest Indies I,  
With thee, wou'd venture o'er the gulph  
main; [ly die,

With thee would live, with thee would proud-  
And tread with thee, the bright ethereal  
plain.

And when we steer thro' floods of ambient  
light,

May we land safe upon the heav'nly shore;  
There may officious seraphims unite

Our souls in lasting bands, to part no more.

A young Gentleman in Company with several of both Sexes, happening slightly to offend one of the Ladies, his favourite Stick, called by him *Dapple*, was for this Crime doom'd by the Company to be broken, and the Sentence was accordingly executed by the offended Lady. The Gentleman went Home chagrin, and soon after sent the Lady the following Verses.

#### In Memory of DAPPLE.

THE last dear pledge to dying worth we give  
Is by some sure record to bid it live:  
Hence 'tis we pay the just demands of verse,  
And in soft elegy our griefs rehearse.  
Hence 'tis, dear *Dapple*, I thy loss impart  
In mournful numbers, and an aching heart:  
Yet say, alas! what skill must be command,  
Who paints thy beauties with an equal hand?  
Thy tapering form, and polish'd mein, might  
claim

At once *Alcimedon's* and *Tytian's* name;  
Such beauteous symmetry! thou well mightst  
prove

The scepter'd pride and ornament of *Jove*.  
Ah me! how oft together did we tread  
The sloping vale, and hill's aspiring head?  
How oft unwearied pass the live-long day,  
While thy kind aid beguill'd the distant way?  
In untry'd paths a safe and wary guide,  
Thou ne'er permitst my heedless steps to slide:  
Unhurt, I shun'd what too too oft they feel,  
Who rashly tempt the courser's rapid heel.

Say, lovely nymph \* — whence springs  
such deadly hate? [fate?

How could'st thou cruel plot poor *Dapple's*  
What could be do to cause so fair a foe?  
Or how intense thee to the fatal blow?  
Ah too severe! the cause thou can'st not hide,  
'Twas for his master's sake poor *Dapple* dy'd.  
So wretched *Lesbia* forc'd of old to prove  
The sad resentment of the queen of love,  
Untouch'd the goddess bid the nymph remain;  
But then she felt her in her sparrow slain.

\* To the Lady.



# THE Monthly Chronologer.



THE last Week in July there were great Tumults and Disorders in *Spittlefields*, *Sboreditch*, *Rag-Fair*, and the Parts adjacent; said to be begun in the following Manner. On Monday the 26th, some Labourers, Part *Englisb*, Part *Irish*, met at a Cook's Shop in *Sboreditch*, and having Words on Occasion of the latter working cheaper than the *Englisb*, a Quarrel arose, and the Landlord, who was an *Irishman*, laid a Wager, that four of them would beat six *Englisbmen*. These Disputes drew together a large Mob, and great Disorders were then committed; and the same encreasing, on Tuesday Evening, grew at length to such Head, that the Mob attack'd the Cook's Shop, broke the Windows, put the Landlord to Flight, and probably would have pulled down the House had not the Magistrates prevented the farther Effects of their Rage there. The Mob then, determin'd to extirpate the *Irishmen*, repair'd to several other Houses they were lodg'd at; and coming amongst the rest to the *Brewers-Arms* in *Brick-Lane*, *Spittlefields*, the Landlord, who was an *Irishman*, and some others, who were in the House, put themselves on their Defence, fired out at a Window, and unhappily shot a Lad, and wounded six or seven others. Several Persons had likewise been wounded in the Frays at the other Houses; and the Crowd being by this Time swell'd to some Thousands, and in the utmost Fury, much Mischief must have followed, but for the Wisdom of the Justices who appear'd amongst the thickest, and read the Proclamation for dispersing them; they likewise called out the Trained-Bands, and procured two Parties of the Foot-Guards to be sent from the *Tower*, who marching thro' *Spittlefields* and *Sboreditch*, the Mob retired, but came together again the next Day. The Trained-Bands were posted all Night in the Streets, and continued there the next and some following Days. At last some Parties of the Horse-Guards were sent from *Whitehall* to patrol there, and a Party of Foot-Guards were likewise sent from the *Tower*, which entirely prevented further Mischief. Seven or eight of the chief of the Mob having been seiz'd, were carried before the Bench of Justices, but they were afterwards discharged, except three Persons, two of whom were sent to *New-Prison*, and one to *Bridewell*.

On Friday Night following, between 9 and 10, a Mob of several hundred People

assembled in *Rosemary-Lane*, *Rag-Fair*, &c. crying out, *Who is an Englishman, and for the Good of his Country, let him put out Lights*; and *Down with the Irish*. They then went to several Houses, kept by *Irish* People, or where *Irish* lodged, broke the Windows, Shutters, &c. and enter'd the Houses, and broke to Pieces Household-Goods, &c. but being opposed by Justice *Philips*, assisted by a Guard from the *Tower*, they were suppress'd, 9 Persons being taken Prisoners. (See p. 446 B.)

MONDAY, August 2.

The Beadles of several Parishes delivered a Paper to most of the Housekeepers of *Spittlefields*, *Whitechapel*, and thereabouts, intitled, *A kind Caution to Rioters*, containing some Clauses of an Act of Parliament made in the first Year of K. George I. to the following Purpose, That if any Persons assemble together to demolish or pull down any House or Houses, they shall be adjudged Felons without Benefit of Clergy, and suffer Death. And also, That whatever Houses are pull'd and demolish'd in the Manner aforesaid, the Damages shall be made good by the Inhabitants of the Hundred where the same is committed; and that it shall be sufficient for the Recovery of such Damage, that the Person injur'd bring his Action at *Westminster* against any two or more of the Inhabitants; and the same to be levy'd according to a Statute made in the 27th Year of Q. Elizabeth. This Paper was also affix'd up at *Aldgate*, *Bishopsgate*, and several other publick Places in that Part of the Town.

The Town has been surpriz'd lately with the Fame of a young Woman at *Epsom*, who, tho' not very regular, it is said, in her Conduct, has wrought such Cures that seem miraculous, in the Bone-setting way. The Concourse of People to *Epsom* on this Occasion is incredible, and 'tis reckon'd she gets near 20 Guineas a Day, she executing what she does in a very quick Manner: She has Strength enough to put in any Man's Shoulder, without any Assistance; and this her Strength makes the following Story the more credible. A Man came to her, sent, as 'tis supposed, by some Surgeons, on purpose to try her Skill, with his Hand bound up, and pretended his Wrist was put out, which upon Examination she found to be false; but to be even with him for his Imposition, she gave it a Wrench, and really put it out, and bad him go to the *Fools* who sent him, and get it set again,

again, or if he would come to her that Day Month, she would do it herself.

This remarkable Person is Daughter to one *Wallin*, a Bone-setter of *Hindon, Wilts.* Upon some Family Quarrel she left her Father, and wander'd up and down the Country in a very miserable Manner, calling herself *Crazy Salley*. Since she became thus famous, she married one *Mr. Hill Mapp*, late Servant to a Mercer on *Ludgate-Hill*; who, 'tis said, soon left her, and carried off 100*l.* of her Money.

## TUESDAY, 3.

Was tried a very extraordinary Cause by a Special Jury at the Assizes at *Hertford*, on an Action brought against the Defendant for debauching the Plaintiff's Daughter, and having a Child by her under Marriage Promises: The young Gentlewoman's Appearance in Court extremely moved their Compassion; and the Fact being proved, after a long Trial, the Jury gave a Verdict with 150 *l.* Damages for the Plaintiff, and the Court directed the young Lady to bring an Action in her own Right, upon a Marriage Contract. The Court was extremely crowded with Ladies to hear so remarkable a Trial. The Plaintiff and Defendant are People of considerable Fortune. *Mr. Grave*, of *Clifford's Inn*, was Attorney for the Plaintiff.

## WEDNESDAY, II.

The 4 following Malefactors, condemn'd last Sessions at the *Old Bailey*, were executed at *Tyburn*, viz. *Thomas Mills*, for stealing a Black Gelding, Value 12 *l.* *John Maxworth*, for Burglary. *Stephen Phillips*, for stealing a grey Gelding, Value 6*l.* *John Kelsey* for robbing the *Cirencester Stage-Coach*. The 3 following were reprieved for Transportation. *Thomas Rickets* for stealing a Silver-hilted-Sword. *Thomas Morris* and *John Pritchard* for Burglary.

## FRIDAY, 13.

Was held by Adjournment a General Court of the *S. S. Company*, when the Sub-Governor acquainted the Court, that the Directors had not receiv'd any other Proposals than what was offer'd at the last general Court in Relation to the Farming of the Negro-Trade, nor any further Answer from *Mr. Kaene*, at the Court of *Madrid*; and Debates arising about the Disposal of the Negro-Trade, the Court came to a Resolution, That the Court of Directors be empower'd to put in Execution such Proposals as have, or may be offer'd to the Advantage of the Company, for the Disposal of the Negro-Trade within two Kalendar Months from Yesterday. Debates then arising about their annual Ship, the Court resolv'd likewise, That all Matters relating to the Demand of the King of *Spain* for a Quarter of the Profits arising by the annual Ship, and for settling the Value of Dollars, as insisted upon by his Catholick Majesty, be refer'd to the Consideration of the Court of Directors.

## MONDAY, 16.

One *Mr. Nixon*, a Nonjuring Clergyman, was committed to *Newgate* by the Secretaries of State, charg'd with being the Author of the scandalous Libel lately fix'd up at the *Royal-Exchange*, and is suspected to have been a principal Author and Contriver of the infamous Outrage committed in *Westminster-Hall*. (See p. 398, 399.) He is ordered to be prosecuted for a high Misdemeanor. Several other Persons who were taken up on Suspicion of being the Authors of, or concern'd in the said Libels, were admitted to Bail.

## WEDNESDAY, 26.

Her Majesty was graciously pleas'd to relieve for six Weeks *Capt. John Porteus*, condemn'd at *Edinburgh* for the Crime mention'd in our last, p. 399.

## FRIDAY, 27.

His Majesty's Ship the *Superbe*, a fourth Rate of 60 Guns, lately rebuilt, was launch'd at *Woolwich*. 'Tis certain the *British Navy* was never in the Order it is at present, whether in regard to the Condition of the Ships, the Discipline on board, or the Pay of the Seamen. His Majesty has at present 124 Ships of the Line of Battle, 55 fifth and sixth Rates for cruizing in the Channel, the Mediterranean, &c. with Bomb-Ships, Fire-Ships, Sloops, and Yachts, making in the whole 209 Vessels. The Value of the Ship which was launch'd this Day, when completed with Masts and Rigging, amounts to about 14200*l.* that of the whole Navy to 2591337*l.*

At *Northampton Assizes*, two receiv'd Sentence of Death, a Woman for killing her Mother, and a Man for Horse-Stealing. At *York* one for Horse-Stealing, one for breaking Gaol, when under Sentence of Transportation, and committing a Robbery afterwards, one more for a Robbery, and another for Burglary. At *Abingdon* for *Berks*, one for the Highway. At *Oxford* one was condemn'd. At *Kingston*, for *Surrey*, a Man and a Woman. At *Horsesham, Sussex*, two Men. At *Chelmsford, Essex*, nine Men, two of them for Murder. At *Worcester* one for Horse-Stealing. At *Stafford*, one for Stealing Cattle, and two for Burglary. At *Rockefter*, a Grenadier for robbing and shooting *Mr. Roberts*, whereby he was forc'd to have his Arm cut off, and one for ravishing a Woman near 60 Years of Age. At *Cambridge*, a Woman for wilfully setting a House on Fire. At the Assizes for *Northumberland*, one Man for House-breaking. At *Durham*, one for Horse-Stealing. At *Bridgnorth*, one for the same Crime. At *Bristol*, two for House-breaking and one for Shoplifting. At *Coventry*, three Boys for House-breaking, and a Man for Stealing a Mare. At *Warwick*, a Boy for robbing his Master, a Woman for Shoplifting, and a Man for House-breaking.



MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

**T**HOMAS Earl of Strathmore, to Miss Nicolson of Durham.

Christopher Lowther, of High Wycomb, Bucks, Esq; to Miss Robinson.

Capt. Messington, of the Foot-Guards, to Miss Johnson, Niece of the Lady Wentworth.

Philip Smallwood, of Kent, Esq; to Miss Seaton of Fewersham.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Bute, to Miss Montague.

Rev. Mr. Carr, of Isleworth, to the Relict of — Saville, Esq;

John Affleck, of Cambridgeshire, Esq; to Miss Medcalf.

William Glegg, of Cheshire, Esq; to Miss Lucy Dyott, of Hollis-street, Westminster.

Robert Rochfort, Esq; to a Daughter of the Lord Viscount Moleworth.

Jonathan Medlecote, of Barnet, Esq; to Mrs. Hawes, a Widow Lady of the County of Bucks.

The Hon. Herbert Windsor, Esq; to Miss Clavering.

James Howe, of the Middle Temple, Esq; to Miss Sophia Howe.

George Garnier, Esq; Apothecary General to the Army, to Miss Hopper, of Hants.

Mr. Grovestein, first Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince of Orange, to Miss Schutz, Daughter of Augustus Schutz, Esq; Master of the Robes to his Majesty.

George Purcell, Esq; to Miss Hancock of Wandsworth.

The Hon. Col. Byng to Miss Daniel of Bedfordshire.

Tracy Kecke, Esq; to the Lady Susan Hamilton, Sister to the Duke of Hamilton.

Capt. Bloodworth to the Hon. Miss Bertie.

Sir Cordell Firebrace, Bart. Knight of the Shire for Suffolk, to Miss Dashwood of the same County.

The Lady of Jacob Houlton, Esq; brought to Bed of a Son and Heir.

The Lady of Sir Henry Liddel, Bart. delivered of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

**L**ANSDALE Gumley, Esq; at his Seat near Hollyport, Berks.

Mrs. Preston, Mother of the late Alderman Preston; she has left 2000*l.* to charitable Uses.

At Dublin, Dr. John Wetberby, Dean of Cashel.

At New Romney in Kent, Rev. Mr. Corbet.

Rev. Dr. Hawkins, elder Brother of Philip Hawkins, Esq; Member for Grampound, Cornwall.

Rev. Mr. Savage, Rector of St. Anne's, Black-Friars.

William Angell, Esq; one of the Verduers of Windsor Forest,

Right Hon. Alexander Earl of Balcarras, Lord Lindsay and Cumbernald, one of the 16 Peers for Scotland, and Colonel of a Company in the second Regiment of Foot-Guards. He is succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his Brother James Lindsay, a Captain in the Army.

At Dublin, John Moland, Esq; to whom the Publick is indebted for the Preservation of the Records in the Prerogative-Office in Ireland, which, but for him, would have been carried away a little before the Revolution.

Capt. Henry Hughes, an old experienced Officer in the Army.

Right Hon. Newil, Lord Lovelace, Baron of Hurley, Bucks, whose Title is extinct.

Samuel Wright, of Newington Green, Esq; (See his remarkable Will, p. 434.)

At Dublin, Brig. Gen. Vesey, Governor of the Royal Hospital near Kilmalnam.

Right Hon. Edward Davys, Viscount and Baron Montcashel of the Kingdom of Ireland.

Mrs. Mary Beauvoir, late Wife of Peter Beauvoir, at Turnham-Green, in the 61st Year of her Age.

All the above towards the End of July.

Henry Peers, Esq; Barrister at Law, and King's Council in Barbadoes.

Rt. Hon. William Lord Byron, of Rochdale in the County of Lancaster.

Edward Kynaston, Esq; one of the sworn Clerks in Chancery.

Rev. Mr. Seager, Minister of Coldham, Essex.

M. del Campos, Secretary to the Portuguese Embassy, and some Time Resident of that Court here.

Sir Alexander Hume, of Fife in Scotland.

At Battersea in Surry, Angelica-Magdalena, Lady Viscountess St. John, second Wife of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viscount St. John.

Jonathan Raymond, Esq; only Son of Sir Jemmet Raymond, Bart.

At his Seat at Burstall, Leicestershire, Charles Boyle, Esq;

Sir Thomas Taylor, Bart. Member of the Irish Parliament.

At Bath, Mrs. Lindsey, who kept the Great Room there many Years.

William Heatb, Esq; formerly a Director of the South Sea Company.

At his House near Hackney, aged 90, James Lever, Esq; an eminent Spanish Merchant.

Mr. Phillips, Carpenter to his Majesty, who built Fulham-Bridge, the Treasury, &c.

At Limehouse, Captain Jonathan Wellward, who has left his Estate to Charitable Uses.

Rev. Dr. Wright, Minister of the New Church in Spittle-Fields,

Jeremiah

*Jeremiah Moreton*, Esq; formerly Deputy-Governor of *Berwick upon Tweed*.

At *Oxford*, *Dr. Boucher*, Principal of *Albion-Hall*, and Law Professor to that University.

At *Windsor*, the Rev. Mr. *John Read*, Fellow of *Queen's-College*, *Cambridge*.

At his House at *Hackney*, *John Gould*, Esq; for several Years Director of the *East-India Company*.

At his House near *Milbourn-Port*, *Somersetshire*. *George Malden*, Esq;

At *Cambridge*, in the 73d Year of his Age, *Thomas Selater Bacon*, Esq; Member of Parliament for that Town.

*Capt. Reddish*, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Princess Amelia*, lately return'd from *Lisbon*.

*Capt. John Conduit*, formerly an Officer, in the Royal Regiment of Horse-Guards Blue.

#### Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

**M***R. Dennison*, presented to the Living of *Charlton* in *Hampshire*, and another Living in that Neighbourhood.

*Mr. Evan Davis*, to the Vicarage of *Verwick*, in *Wales*.

*Mr. Richard Terrick*, Fellow of *Clare-Hall*, *Cambridge*, made Preacher of the *Rolls*.

*Mr. Butler*, Clerk of the Closet to her Majesty, succeeds the late *Dr. Grant*, as a Prebendary of *Rocheſter*.

*Mr. John Frewen*, presented to the Vicarage of *Gestling*, near *Hastings*, *Suffex*.

Hon. and Rev. *Mr. Charles Hervey*, fifth Son of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Brissol*, instituted into the Livings of *Ickworth* and *Cbedber*, lately held in Commendam by the Lord Bishop of *Norwich*.

*Mr. Edward Poole* succeeds the late *Mr. John Jenkins*, as a Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of *Brecon*.

*Mr. Cornelius Jeale*, presented to the Rectory of *Thursley* and *Pyrſord*, *Surrey*.

*Dr. Ayscough*, made Clerk of the Closet to his Royal Highness the Prince.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

**G***EOURGE Neale*, Esq; made a Capt. in Brigadier-General *Anſrutber's* Reg. of Foot in *Minorca*.

Lieut. Gen. *Sutton*, succeeds the late Brigadier *Berkeley*, as Col. of the 2d Troop of Horse-Grenadier Guards.

Earl of *Crawford*, succeeds the General in the Command of his Regiment of Foot.

*Capt. Lowery*, succeeds the Earl as a Captain in the third Reg. of Foot Guards; and the Lord *Oſſulſton*, succeeds *Capt. Lowery* as a Lieutenant.

Lieutenant *Smart* made Captain of a Troop in her Majesty's Regiment, commanded by General *Ewart*.

Colonel *Legge* made First Major and Captain of a Company in the third Regiment of Foot Guards in the room of the late Major *Darby*; and

*Col. Murray* succeeds *Col. Legge*, as Second Major and Captain.

*William Stephens*, of *St. Albans*, Esq; made Captain of an Independant Company at *South-Carolina*.

*Arthur Manwaring*, Esq; made a Captain in Brigadier-General *Harrison's* Regiment of Foot.

*Sir Multon Lambert*, Kt. succeeds Gen. *Tatton*, as Governor of *Tilbury-Fort Block-House*, &c.

*Thomas Pelham*, jun. Esq; Member of Parliament for *Leaves* in *Suffex*, appointed his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Sweden*, in the room of the Hon. *Edward Finch*, Esq;

*Sir Conyers D'Arcy*, Knight of the Bath, made Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the *East-Riding* in *Yorkshire*, in the room of the late Lord Viscount *Irwin*.

The Lady of the Lord *Archibald Hamilton*, appointed Privy-Purse, and Groom of the Stole to her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales*.

The Hon. *John Lumley*, Esq; Avenor, Clerk Marshal, and Equerry to his Majesty, succeeds the late Brigadier *Berkley*, as Gentleman of the Horse.

Hon. *Holles St. John*, Esq; second Son to the Lord Viscount *St. John of Batterſea*, appointed her Majesty's fourth or additional Equerry, with a Salary of 300l. per Ann.

*Mr. Keine*, made Page of the Removing Wardrobe to his Majesty in the room of *Mr. Cook*, deceas'd.

Brigadier-General *Anſrutber*, Deputy-Governor of *Port-Mabon*, made Governor of *South-Carolina*, in the room of the late Governor *Johnson*; and Brig. Gen. *Cope* made Deputy-Governor of *Port-Mabon*.

*Capt. Grabam*, made Fort-Major and Store-keeper of *Placentia* in *Newfoundland*.

*John Young*, Esq; made a Capt. in Major-General *Churchill's* Dragoons.

*Henry Cope*, Esq; made Lieut. Gov. of the Town and Garrison of *Placentia*, in *Newfoundland*, in the room of *Samuel Gledhill*, Esq; deceas'd.

*John Kennedy*, Esq; made Deputy-Governor of the Town, Castle, and Fort of *Iowerness*, in the room of *James Cunningham*, Esq; deceas'd.

*Charles Legge*, Esq; made first Major, *Tobias Cramer*, Esq; second Major, *James Stuart*, Esq; Captain, and *Charles Ingram*, Esq; Captain-Lieutenant, in the third Regiment of Foot-Guards, commanded by the Earl of *Dummore*.

*Edward Trelawny*, Esq; appointed Governor of *Jamaica*, in the room of *Henry Cunningham*, Esq; deceased.

*Charles*



*Charles Douglas*, Esq; (Husband to *Albina* Duchess of *Ancafter* and *Kesteven*) made principal Clerk of his Royal Highness's Green-Cloth.

*Capt. Maddin*, made Equerry to his Royal Highness, in the room of *Sir William Lrby*, Bart.

*Master Hamilton*, Nephew to the late Earl of *Abercorne*, made second Page of Honour to his Royal Highness.

*Mr. John Burgoigne*, appointed Capt. of *Chelsea-Hospital*, in the room of the late Captain *Thomas Perry*.

*Mr. Neale* chosen Secretary of the Million Bank, in the room of the late *Mr. Harle*.

*John Gould*, Esq; made Inspector of the Out-Port Collectors Accounts within *England*, *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, in the room of the late *Alexander Gould*, Esq;

*John Hampe*, M. D. made Physician in Ordinary to her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales*.

*John Kattell*, Esq; made *Windsor Herald* of Arms.

*Mr. Myddleton* made one of the sworn Clerks in Chancery, in the room of the late *Edward Kynaston*, Esq;

*Charles Craven*, Esq; is made Governor of *South Carolina*, in the room of the late Governor *Johnson*.

*Lord Viscount Boyne* made one of his Majesty's Privy Council in *Ireland*.

The Hon. *Mr. Botbwell* succeeds *James Bruce*, Esq; as Keeper of the Royal Mint in *Scotland*.

*Miss Herbert* appointed Maid of Honour to her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales*.

*Lieutenant George Ingram* is made Captain in Governor *Philip's* Regiment of Foot.

*Capt. Hanmore* succeeds the Lord *Balcarras* in the Command of a Colonel of a Company in the Second Regiment of Foot Guards; and

*Lieut. Needham* succeeds *Col. Hanmore*, as a Captain in the same Regiment.

*Richard Ellis*, Esq; made Captain; *Archibald Campbell*, Esq; *Capt. Lieut. Henry Erskine*, *Lieut.* and *Mark Kerr*, *Ensign*; in the Reg. of Foot commanded by *Col. James St. Clair*.

*Lord George Beauclerc* made *Capt.* of a Company in the First Reg. of Foot Guards, commanded by *Sir Charles Wills*.

*Capt. Robinson* of the Guards, appointed one of the Gentlemen Ushers to her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales*.

*George Clarke*, Esq; made Lieutenant Governor of the Province of *New York*.

PERSONS declar'd BANKRUPTS.

*JOHN Osbourne* the Younger, of *Grantham*, *Lincolnshire*, Woolcomber and Chapman.

*William Brittain*, of *Stamford*, *Lincolnshire*, Draper and Grocer.

*William Goodman* the Elder, and *William Goodman* the Younger, both of the Parish of *Badby*, *Northamptonshire*, Dealers and Chapmen and Partners.

*Robert Harrison*, of the Parish of *St. Saviour*, *Southwark*, Butcher.

*Richard Paine*, of *London*, Vintner.

*John Butterfield*, of *Buckingham*, Grocer and Chapman.

*John Fellows*, of *Tempsford*, *Bedfordshire*, Innholder and Chapman.

*James Brien*, late of *Bell-Yard*, in the Parish of *St. Dunstan in the West*, *London*, Victualler and Chapman.

*John Jones*, of *Beaconsfield*, *Bucks*, Hosier.

*Giles Dulake Tidmarsh*, late of *London*, Merchant.

*William Grasby*, of the Parish of *St. Luke*, *Middlesex*, Tripeman.

*Thomas Braiser*, of *Greenbith*, *Kent*, Gardiner and Chapman.

*William Moore*, of *Cranbrooke*, *Kent*, Draper and Chapman.

*Thomas King*, late of *Swaffham*, *Norfolk*, Grocer.

*Thomas Kelsall*, of *St. Lawrence-Lane*, *London*, Upholder.

*Joseph Hawkins*, late of *Newberry*, *Berks*, Linen-Draper and Chapman.

*Mark Goddard* and *John Ball*, of *Bristol*, Haberdashers of Small Wares, Wine-Merchants, and Partners.

*Simon Webster*, of *Bury St. Edmund's*, *Sussex*, and *Martin Webster*, his Son, of *Stow-Market* in the said County, Merchants and Partners.

*Isaac Knott*, of the Parish of *St. George* of *Colgate*, *Norwich*, Wool-Comber.

*Samuel Bogays*, of *East Greenwich* in *Kent*, Mercer and Draper.

*Thomas Mann*, late of *Stradbroke*, *Sussex*, Woollen-Draper.

THE States General, pressed by the Ministers of the Emperor and France to give a positive Answer, one way or other, to the Instances so often repeated, for obtaining their High Mightinesses Guaranty; together with that of Great Britain, with regard to the new Disposition of Affairs, as settled between their Imperial and most Christian Majesties, are at last come to a Resolution, which has been communicated in Form to the said two Ministers, and, as they write from the Hague, contains in Purport as follows:

“ That the States General, to comply, as far as in them lies, with the Intentions of their Imperial and Christian Majesties, have not insisted upon several Articles which they might, with Reason, have hoped to see compriz’d in the Negotiations some Time carried on between the Courts of Vienna and France; but that the said Negotiations being now on the Point of determining, their High Mightinesses expect that their Imperial and most Christian Majesties will pay Attention to the Representations and Demands which the King of Great Britain, jointly with the Republick, has made to them, in order to have proper Articles with regard thereto inserted in the General Treaty of Peace. These Demands are said to be, 1st, That the 4th Article of the Treaty of *Ryswick* be annulled.

2dly, That there be no Alteration, either now or hereafter, relating to the *Netherlands*; and, for the greater Security in this Respect, a Renewal of the Treaty of *Barrier* be included in that of the ensuing General Peace, which the Emperor shall engage to execute in every Point, and France shall be the Guarantee of the Performance.

3dly, That the Affair of Commerce be settled upon a solid Foot.

4thly, That the King of Spain be induced to conclude a particular Convention on this Point with the King of Great Britain and their High Mightinesses.

And, 5thly, and lastly, That their Imperial and most Christian Majesties settle, in concert with their High Mightinesses, the King of Prussia, and the Elector Palatine, the Succession of the Dutchies of *Bergues* and *Juliers*, in order to prevent the fatal Distractions and Broils which it is plain to foresee must otherwise arise upon the Death of the latter.

The Court of *Petersburg* has received the bad News from *Moscow*, that a great Fire happened there the Beginning of this Month, which burn’d down 2000 Houses; which Accident has disconcerted the Preparations that were making there for the publick Rejoicings for the taking of *Asoph*, and the Advantages gain’d over the *Tartars*.

An Express is arriv’d at the Russian Court from Count *Munich*, with Advice, that that General had taken *Baccisary*, the Capital of

*Crimea*, and was penetrating farther into the Country, not doubting but to compleat the Conquest of the whole in a very short Time.

All that can be depended upon concerning the March of the *Turks*, is this, that the main Body of the Army commanded by the Grand Vizier, began to pass the *Danube* the 8th, and the rest of the Troops were to follow in a few Days; that the Grand Vizier had received a Courier from *Constantinople*, with the Grand Seignior’s express Orders to encamp under the Cannon of *Bender*, and continue there till he should order him to pass the *Nieffer*; that he should by no Means hazard a Battle, the Loss of which, at this Conjunction, might prove fatal to the Ottoman Empire, but content himself with observing the Motions of the Russian Army, and prevent them from making Incursions into the Turkish Territories. In the mean Time, the *Porte* is taking all proper Measures to carry on this new War with Vigour; in order to which, Recruits are raising in all Places, and Draughts are making out of all their Garrisons, with a Design to augment their Army to 200,000 Men.

In the Midst of all these vast Preparations, the Consternation is inexpressible at *Constantinople* upon the Progress of the Russian Arms in the *Crimea*; to pacify the People, it is given out, that the Peace with the *Persians* is as good as concluded; and that an Express every Moment expected from *Thamas Kouli-Kan*, who has mounted the Throne of *Persia*, in Confirmation of it; but no great Credit is given to these Reports.

They write from *Italy*, that all Difficulties are at last removed, and all Points of Dispute happily adjusted between the Spanish and Imperial Courts; and that the Duke of *Montemar* has Orders in good Earnest to prepare for the Evacuation of *Tuscany*.

The Portuguese Minister at the Hague has lately presented a Memorial to the Members of the State, setting forth the Grievances which his Master has to complain of against Spain; and adding, that the late Affair in the *West Indies* has given his Majesty such an Impression of the Spaniards, that he cannot think himself secure in any Article he shall settle with that Nation, unless their High Mightinesses, in conjunction with Great Britain, shall stake their Guaranty for the Performance.

Private Letters from *Madrid* assure us, that the Court of Spain would not consent to the Evacuation of *Tuscany*, or desist from the Armament in *Catalonia*, till it was agreed, that Don Carlos should be immediately put in Possession of the Allodial Estate of the House of *Farnese* in the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*; and secured of the Enjoyment of the moveable Effects of the House of *Medici*, after the Death of the great Duke of *Tuscany*.



CLASSICAL.

\* 1. *M*R. *Elifba Cole's Dictionary, English and Latin, and Latin English.* The thirteenth Edition, with many thousand Additions, 8vo, price 7 s.

\* 2. The most natural and easy Way of Instruction, by making a domestick Education less chargeable to Parents, and more easy and beneficial to Children. By which Method, Youth may not only make a very considerable Progress in Languages, but also in Arts and Sciences, in two Years. By *Mr. Ainsworth*, Author of the new *Latin Dictionary*. The second Edition. Printed for *J. Wilford*, pr. 1 s.

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\* 4. *Horatiana Profodia*; five, de *Metris Horatiani Tractatus Aldi Mametii Expositio.* Ad quem facilem reddendum omnes vocabulorum ejus difficultium Radices Rationesque exhibentur. Studio *Thomæ Horsley*. Editio altera. Prostant apud *J. Wilford*, pr. 6 d.

HISTORICAL.

\* 5. The History of the Life of *James Duke of Ormonde*, from his Birth 1610, to his Death 1688. By *Thomas Carte, A. M.* now ready to be delivered to Subscribers by *J. Bettenbam*, Printer.

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#### THEOLOGICAL.

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mer Charge. By *John Dudley*, A. M. Archdeacon of *Bedford*. Printed at *Oxford* for *L. Lichfield*; and sold by *J. Roberts*, price 11.

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<i>S. Sea</i> 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ 99	<i>Afric.</i> 16
—Bonds 51 17 a 19	<i>Royal Aff.</i> 109 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
—Annu. 114	<i>Lon. ditto</i> 14 $\frac{7}{8}$
<i>Bank</i> 150 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 a $\frac{1}{4}$	3 per C. An. 105
—Circ. 7 15	<i>Eng. Copper</i>
<i>Mil. Bank</i> 116 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Salt Tallies</i> 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 6
<i>India</i> 117	<i>Emp. Loan</i> 116 a $\frac{1}{4}$
—Bonds 51. 17	<i>Equiv.</i> 113

##### The Course of EXCHANGE.

<i>Amst.</i> 35 3	<i>Bilboa</i> 41
<i>D. Sight</i> 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1	<i>Leghorn</i> 49 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Rotter.</i> 35 4	<i>Genoa</i> 52 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Hamb.</i> 34 4	<i>Venice</i> 50 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>P. Sight</i> 31 $\frac{7}{8}$	<i>Lisb.</i> 56 a 5 $\frac{7}{8}$
<i>Bourdx.</i> 31 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Oport.</i> 55 $\frac{5}{8}$
<i>Cadiz.</i> 41 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Antw.</i> 35 7 a 6
<i>Madrid</i> 41 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Dublin</i> 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$

##### Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

<i>Wheat</i> 34 36	<i>Oates</i> 13 14 6
<i>Rye</i> 11 16	<i>Tares</i> 18 24
<i>Barley</i> 16 19	<i>Pease</i> 23 26
<i>H. Beans</i> 20 22	<i>H. Pease</i> 11 16
<i>P. Malt</i> 20 24 6	<i>B. Malt</i> 15 18

##### Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from July 27 to Aug. 24.

Christned	Males 613	1198
	Females 585	
Buried	Males 1054	2204
	Females 1150	
Died under 2 Years old		984
Between 2 and 5		238
5	10	80
10	20	66
20	30	149
30	40	180
40	50	163
50	60	150
60	70	107
70	80	56
80	90	26
90 and upwards		5
		2204

Hay 46 to 48s. a Load.